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When Is Thanksgiving? Roosevelt Visits Halifax; U. S. and Oil in Mexico

The World's Day—At a Glance
Aug. 15, 1939

States Designate Their Own Thanksgiving Day

WASHINGTON (AP)—A State Department official said today the President's proclamation on Thanksgiving Day, moving the date to Nov. 23 from the customary last Thursday, has effect only in the District of Columbia and the Territories belonging to the United States.

In the past, Governors of States generally have issued their own proclamations, he said, conforming their individual states to the proclamation of the President. A survey by the Associated Press indicated that most Governors throughout the United States would follow the President's lead in proclaiming Nov. 23 as Thanksgiving Day.

President's statement: Page 3; Massachusetts' reaction: Page 5.

Halifax Welcomes Visit by Roosevelt

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Aug. 15 (CP)—President Roosevelt made a brief stop aboard the United States cruiser Tuscaloosa in Halifax Harbor today, the first American President to visit this old garrison city.

Mr. Roosevelt did not plan to go ashore, receiving instead a welcome from Provincial representatives aboard the cruiser.

Oil Firms Urged to Ease Mexican Demand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—American oil companies with nationalized properties in Mexico today studied what amounted to a plea from the State Department to ease their demands on Mexico. They were understood to have interpreted a statement by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles as amounting to the following blunt language: "We will help you to get compensation for the expropriated properties, but only if you recognize that the United States cannot afford to permit demands so drastic on the American regime that it might be broke, and Mexico thrown into the hands of a pro-Franco rightist Government which would very likely ally itself to the dictatorship of Europe."

Nine States Debate Big Oil Shutdown

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—A shutdown of 177,000 oil wells producing two thirds of the crude that provides the Nation's gasoline was debated by representatives of nine States here today as a remedy for a topping price structure.

The leaders were watching Texas, where the Railroad Commission, governing body, ordered a 15-day shutdown of 87,000 wells, effective at 7 a. m. today. Whether Oklahoma, Kansas and possibly others of the compacting States would follow Texas' order hinged on legality of the decree. [Details on Financial Page.]

TVA Acquires Private Utility Properties

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—The possibility of a more co-operative relationship between the Tennessee Valley Authority and private utilities was foreshadowed today as Commonwealth & Southern Corp. turned over \$78,425,095 of its Tennessee Electric Power Co. properties to the Federal Government agency and municipalities in the Valley. [Details, Financial Page.]

British Consulate Attacked in Chefoo

SHANGHAI (AP)—The anti-British campaign in China produced yesterday a new outbreak of violence in Chefoo, port of Shantung Province, where official advisers say that demonstrators attacked the British Consulate and stoned offices and residences of the British. Japanese authorities were said to have assured the British that their property would be protected against such attacks in the future.

New Flood Control Bill Planned Next Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congress will be asked to pass a new general flood control bill next year.

A report of the House Flood Control Committee, which did not recommend general legislation during the last session, said next year's authorization bill would embrace numerous projects under consideration by the Army engineers.

Cotton Carry-Over Reaches a New High

WASHINGTON (AP)—The cotton carry-over on Aug. 1 constituted the largest quantity of cotton held at this time of the year in the records of the Government, amounting to 13,032,611 running bales, the Census Bureau reported today. The average carry-over for the past 10 years was 6,744,800 bales. Aug. 1 marks the beginning of the cotton year of 1939-40. [Details on Financial Page.]

Hong Kong Inaugurates Radio Phone Service

HONG KONG (AP)—Governor Sir Geoffrey Northcote conversed by radio telephone today with President Quezon of the Philippines and later with Chinese Premier H. H. Kung at Chungking to inaugurate the new communications system.

Amsterdam Bank Granted Suspension

AMSTERDAM (AP)—The Amsterdam Tribunal granted a provisional suspension of payment yesterday to Mendelssohn & Co., banking firm which closed Aug. 11, one day after the passing of its senior partner, Fritz Mannheimer. Creditors will be heard by the Tribunal Nov. 30 before a final decision is made.

The bank's request for a moratorium stated liabilities exceed assets by 5,680,000 guilders, or about \$3,000,000.

Washington Elm Interviewed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—A very much surprised elm tree that was moved out of one of Washington's famous "circles" during construction of an underpass has returned to its former home, after boarding out for six months. The peripatetic Camperdown elm came back to its old home looking more fit than before it was moved. So far as anybody could recall here it was the first instance of "boarding out" trees, and it seems to fit in to the general top-turveness which many New Deal critics ascribe to the whole Washington situation.

The elm tree is one of four. It does not look like an elm tree at all as a matter of fact. Adding to the slightly unreal quality of the

Rediscovering America

By R. H. Markham
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Religion Is Put First in Needs Of Democracy

Lord Stamp declares it is only thing that can give it moral strength needed for success.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—A penetrating and convincing religious code must form the basis of the high degree of moral responsibility which alone can assure a successful democracy, Lord Stamp, noted British economist and Chairman of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway, told the opening session of the Congress on Education for Democracy, sponsored by Columbia University's Teachers' College, in a radio-cast from London here today.

Stressing that education for Democracy must include moral clarity and purity, circling around selfishness and raised to a driving heat, Lord Stamp held that "it seems that nothing less than the sacrifice, devotion, dogmatism and supreme personality of a great religion can do that."

Education, he held, should recognize that democracy is more than a form of government and more than a set of liberties and privileges; that it is really the development of the universal sense of responsibility and self-sacrifice.

President Sends Message

Attending the three-day Congress are representatives of labor, industry, finance, education, agriculture, women's groups, and war veterans' organizations. They will listen to addresses by leaders in all these fields and will attempt to fix education's responsibility for the defense and advancement of democracy.

President Roosevelt sent a message to the Congress saying: "Everyone knows that democracy cannot long stand unless its foundation is kept constantly reinforced through the process of education. What is not so universally understood is that colleges and universities have a responsibility to imbue prospective teachers with a clear appreciation of the part they must play in this process."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University and Honorary Chairman of the Congress, declared that education was something deeper and broader than mere instruction and than any simple preparation for any particular calling in life. "Instruction is a subordinate instrument in education, example and discipline, being much more important and powerful," he said. "Education, as I defined it a full generation ago, must mean a gradual adjustment to the spiritual possessions of the race, with a view to realizing one's own potentialities and to assisting in carrying forward that complex of ideas, acts and institutions which we call civilization."

When Majority Counts

In defining democracy, Dr. Butler declared that it was not government by a majority unless that majority respected the general welfare and put it before all individual or group interests and maintained civil and religious liberty intact.

Charles D. Beard, widely known historian, another speaker at the opening session, declared that the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Many Idle Factories Reopen To New Uses in New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 15—Efforts in the past three years by a special committee of the New England Council to re-locate industry in idle factories have met with success, the Committee reported today.

In terms of idle factories, where New England had 627 sites available for industry in 1936 there are now only 466. And in terms of floor space, where New England had 63,000,000 square feet three years ago, this area has "been reduced by more than 50 per cent."

The report was announced by Albert E. Noelle, Chairman of the New England Council's Community Development Committee. "All of the reduction in available floor space, and idle factories was not accomplished by revival of industrial activity, however, Mr. Noelle cautioned. "A very substantial amount of New England factory floor space has been demolished in the last three years," he said.

Bulk Were Obsolete

Most of the demolished factories were obsolete, Mr. Noelle stated, adding that some of the buildings torn down were usable. The adverse effect, economically, upon the community may have been somewhat offset by the construction of new industrial developments, Mr. Noelle suggested. He pointed out that 1,600 new plants or additions have been built in the three-year period.

Summing up the reoccupancy of industrial sites in statistics, Mr. Noelle concluded that the average

Epic of Yankee Ingenuity by a Family of Eleven

Chimera in the West is over—And a New England farm begins to show some returns.

By Donald B. McCammond

Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
SPENCER, Mass., Aug. 15

Three years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Beer were residents of California, émigrés from New England farmhands. A decade of chasing the rainbow in the West had brought only disappointment and poverty, finally thrusting them, with their nine children, on welfare lists.

Today, through pluck, well-directed intelligence, and wise utilization of Federal help, they live in a comfortable eight-room house on a 90-acre farm spreading over mellow Spencer hills. They own 16 Jerseys, a horse named Jenny, wagons, a tractor, all necessary farm tools, and "Dirty" the dog. Crops are growing well; harvest is expected to yield the coming year's supplies and enough to pay off part of the Government loan which financed their new start.

The Beer migration, from East to West and back again, reversing the downward trek of the pilgrims in John Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath," is more than usually interesting in this period when failures seem to dominate more of the epics than success stories.

Chimera in the West

Both descendants of Massachusetts farming families, Mr. and Mrs. Beer left the State for California, beckoned by an opportunity then too glamorous to resist, but it was only a chimera. Only a few miles from Hollywood, they were to face the stark fact they were entirely on their own, and that meant farming again. But farming in California was entirely different from what it had been in New England. What was most despairing to the Beers was the need for irrigation wherever they went. It was an artificial existence, they felt.

Unable to make their three-acre "ranch" pay, the Beers were forced to draw on the State's relief funds. Nine children require food, a lot of it.

Only a gifted novelist could picture the inborn Yankee abhorrence of accepting charity; but folks like the Beers talk little about such things. They just clamp their jaws down, determined to get out of the hole, and stay out.

But they had more than determination. They had some bright ideas. They went to the Los Angeles Library and studied home management, subsistence diets, clothing design, and other ways of wringing every last bit of value out of their relief allotment.

By dint of much striving, they actually ate, dressed, lived—all 11 of them—for \$1,000 a year, and they did it for two long, lean years. At the end of this time they had a nest egg of \$200 in cash.

They were ready to return to the Yankee soil.

Income and Travel

They bought an old car for \$15. Mr. Beer labored until it ran satisfactorily, acquired a few tires, installed a seat for each of the nine and racks for their clothes. A box of breakfast food, and a crate or two of oranges and grapefruit from the orange country, and a tent—the Beers were ready to start for home. Cash on hand totaled \$160. Three thousand miles later \$90 of it was still intact.

Mr. Beer's appearance at the Worcester office of the Farm Security Administration did not take place for several weeks. When

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)



By Frank Colby, Staff Photographer

The Yankee Family Which Overcame Obstacles to Win Independence

1. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Beer, who brought their nine children from a scant existence on welfare lists in California to plentiful living on a 90-acre farm in Massachusetts. 2. The farmhouse near Spencer now home to the Beer family. 3. Seating 11, this \$15 machine carried the family eastward on the 3,000-mile trek. Lined up shortly before departure are (left to right) Arnold, Robert, Ethel Jo, George, Richard, Beverly, Jean, Herbert, Jr., and Doris. 4. Three years later and thriving on New England food the youngsters pose with a wagon on their Spencer farm. 5. Ethel Jo, Arnold, and "Beautiful," one of the new stock of Jerseys from which the family gets part of its cash income. 6. Richard demonstrates how he and his four brothers co-operate in wrestling a living from the soil to maintain their new-found freedom and independence.

Danzig: New Steps For Peace

Series of visits to Hitler taken as sign of momentous events close at hand.

The complete silence of all leading European statesmen has released a flood of conjecture as to the momentous diplomatic moves which are clearly in progress behind the scenes.

Signs of these moves are the rapid interchange of diplomatic visits, including the reported sudden departure of Hungarian Regent Horthy for Berlin, Hungarian Foreign Minister Czak's visit to the Reich Minister of the Interior, and the mysterious mission to Berlin of League Commissioner to Danzig Burckhardt, who is apparently keeping London informed as to his movements.

London appears anxious to have Germany and the Poles arrange their differences as far as possible without British intervention. Rome is circulating reports of a plan to call a Four-Power meeting to settle the Danzig issue, while from Paris comes reports that the Pope is preparing to intervene. Berlin dispatches indicate a generally more hopeful outlook.

Appeasement Denied

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 15—The mysterious invitation to Carl J. Burckhardt to visit Reichsführer Hitler has given rise to a flood of rumors about a new appeasement plan, all of which are flatly denied in authoritative circles at 10 Downing Street.

According to the best information available here, Professor Burckhardt informed the British Government that he had been invited to see Herr Hitler the middle of last week and that he assumed that the British representative on the League Council as rapporteur of the Danzig Committee of Three was entitled to know what was going on. It is understood that a reply was sent to the effect that Professor Burckhardt had no authority to discuss any but purely local issues, but that if he liked to take advantage of the opportunity to tell Herr Hitler how serious a view the British Government would take of any attempt to modify the existing status of the Free City by force, he might be doing a good service to the cause of peace. Professor Burckhardt was also advised to tell the Polish Government of his visit.

Professor Burckhardt's reply had not been received up to the moment.

Stories are now current that Professor Burckhardt was the bearer of a private message from Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain supplementing the official instructions. In the Premier's absence on vacation it is impossible to obtain a categorical denial, but it is certainly the fact that atmosphere for "appeasement" is definitely unpropitious just now and that opinion in Whitehall feels strongly that the Danzig issue is one on which Poland or Germany should take the initiative, not Britain or France—or the League High Commission.

Berlin forecasts compromise instead of war; four-power parley hinted at Rome; Burckhardt fitted for duty: Page 5.

Saskatchewan Sets Canadian Record For Auto Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Saskatchewan was the safest Province in Canada in 1938 to go motoring, judging by the statistics for motor vehicle fatalities for 1938.

The Province stood first and lowest of the list, with a fatality rate of 3. per 100,000 of population. This bettered even rural peaceful Prince Edward Island, which was second on the list.

In 1938 Saskatchewan had only 49 motor fatalities. In 1937 it was only 47.

July of 1938 was the worst month of the year, when motoring was at its height. Thirteen fatalities occurred then.

House Group to Study Alaskan Fishing Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—Japanese competition with the American fishing industry off Alaska will be investigated by a House committee which sails Aug. 20.

Committee sources said Alaskan fishermen had complained that Japanese boats invaded waters which Alaskans thought should be reserved for their exclusive use.

Governors and Potatoes

BOISE, Idaho (AP)—What will be publicized as the potato-picking extravaganza of the century—with Gov. C. A. Bottfoss matched against Louis O. Barrows, Chief Executive of Maine—has been set for Sept. 22, at the Eastern Idaho State Fair at Blackfoot.

Ten Years of Prosperity— If U. S. Would Build Houses

By Richard L. Strout

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—America could probably find ten years of prosperity in supplying the housing needs of the public. Almost with the beginning of the 1929 slump economists realized this fact and pointed to housing as the possible bridge to full recovery. Here is an example of an almost incalculable demand for a commodity, rapping at the door while 10,000,000 workers are out of work. Some economists have complained that under a "mature economy" population increase is slowing down, and no new big industry is arising; but here is a demand in an industry that already exists that could put factories to booming and men to work; that would satisfy a basic demand of average men and women, and promote good citizenship into the bargain.

The Government has been making a number of new studies on housing; the Monopoly Committee has been conducting hearings; the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department is preparing its first Nation-wide campaign to eliminate price-fixing; the building trades unions of the American Federation of Labor have just agreed not to engage in jurisdictional strikes on an enterprise that has already been started.

Need Accumulates

The Roosevelt Administration has pushed plan after plan to stimulate housing. While the rate of private construction is actually advancing, and in some instances has surpassed the figures of 1929 it must be recalled that the peak in construction was not in 1929 but four years earlier, in 1925. In fact, the gradual tapering off in construction may have been one unwitting cause of the slump; at least it was a large contributing factor. The recovery in housing up to the present does not begin to approach the 1925 level.

All these years, however, the accumulated need for housing has been growing. Almost inevitably some day, one would suppose, it must be filled. Dr. Isador Lubin, head of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, declares that a bare maintenance of housing facilities near present levels would require an annual construction of 525,000 units. In many places this minimum is not being met. Let alone maintaining the present housing

level, inadequate though it is, these communities have actually been falling behind.

Demand on the Way

Population changes, furthermore, show that America is entering a period of larger housing need than any ever experienced to date. The largest net addition to the total population of the country occurred in the 1920-1930 decade; this sent the crest of the population wave through the primary schools in the middle 30's which has now begun to subside in the early grades. At present the crest is in the secondary schools; by 1942 and 1943 it will be in the colleges and from 1943 to 1950 these present youngsters will become 25 years old, start new families, and look for homes. That will be the all-time peak in housing demand.

Furthermore, although population increase is slowing down, the tendency toward smaller families noted since 1850 will probably continue. That means that there will be the desire for more homes, even though there are fewer people. The housing requirements will keep on.

So far as the present building indicates the future, the new families are not going to be well accommodated. The country needs more housing even now than it is getting.

Houses Don't Suit

One reason will be set forth hereafter. It is charged that builders are not building the kind of homes people want or can afford. This evidence has been most recently reviewed before the Monopoly Committee.

To quote Mr. Lubin again, the construction industry fails to suit its product to the market. The families who can afford houses costing \$2,000 to \$4,000 constituted in 1938 about 53 per cent of the market. Yet only 15 per cent of the houses then offered were in that range.

Great Britain was cited as an example for the United States to follow. Robert Davidson who directs housing research for the Pierce Foundation, explained that in 1935 93.3 per cent of the families in England had incomes of \$2,500 or less and that 95.7 of the new dwellings were within their buying range. On the other hand, in the United States 92 per cent of the families had such incomes but of the housing built in 1930-1937 only 48.7 per cent of the average was in that range.

The situation might be compared to the automobile industry if the manufacturers obstinately turned out Lincolns, Packards, and Cadillacs and stunted themselves in making Fords, Chevrolets, and Plymouths. Actually, of course, the automobile industry meets 80 per cent of the low-priced car market. The American home building industry on the other hand meets only 10 per cent.

The American housing structure, according to Theodore J. Kreps, economic consultant of the Monopoly Committee, is like an inverted funnel in which new construction enters at the top and is successively handed down. In recent years the new construction has not even been equal to demolitions and the requirements of a growing number of families. Carrying on the parallel of like conditions in the automobile world, the country would be full today of high-priced cars of varying ages, under a similar policy, instead of low-cost cars.

New Chapter on Panama Canal on 25th Anniversary

Vast new defense role written for link of two seas—Solidarity of West in forging.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Two dramatic sets of facts tell the story of the Panama Canal, which is celebrating the 25th anniversary of its opening today.

It took the battleship Oregon 90 days for its famous dash from San Francisco to join the fleet off Cuba during the Spanish-American War. This year, the entire main fleet of the United States was moved from Norfolk, Va., through the Canal to its base at San Pedro, Calif., in 16 days.

This is what the Canal means to American naval defense in two oceans.

Meanwhile the Canal has carried in excess of 100,000 ships bearing 500,000,000 tons of cargo in its first quarter century. This is what the Canal means to the sea commerce of the nations. A great land barrier extending almost from pole to pole had been opened by a door at the center, and the trade of the world poured through.

Every American school child knows the story of how the Canal came into being. How numerous Spaniards dreamed, but could not bring their vision to the point of action; how two gallant companies of French engineers failed only against the greatest odds; how the American engineers took over and completed the vast engineering task.

New Chapter for Canal

But few Americans realize the magnitude of the new chapter for the Canal which even now is opening up. It was only last week, barely a handful of days before today's celebration, that Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, announced at Cristobal that work would start at once on the new \$277,000,000 alternative set of locks for the exclusive use of the Navy in time of emergency. And if this were not enough, Mr. Woodring said that another \$23,750,000 authorized by Congress would be put to work immediately on strengthening and modernizing the Canal defenses.

Today, the Canal is the basing point of an out-reaching Army and Navy program called "Hemisphere defense." Its object is not alone the quick transit of the main battle fleet from one ocean to the other, as need arises, but an outpost for the long-range Army Flying Fortress bombers, in their extension of influence southward.

Defense Plans

As such, the last session of Congress voted to make the Canal impregnable; to establish a "Gibraltar of the Caribbean" at Puerto Rico to guard the Canal approaches; to increase the air defense facilities at the Canal itself to the point where the "ditch" could not be blocked.

Meanwhile, the United States Senate this very summer ratified a new treaty with the Republic of Panama putting the one-time big stick policy as far back in memory as possible. Where once the Colossus of the North paid little heed to the wishes of the people on the isthmus, today it is taken for granted that the friendship of the people of Panama is a prerequisite both for the Good Neighbor Policy and for the common defense which both countries have undertaken on behalf of the mutually important project.

Thus at the 25-year mark, the Canal passes from a stage of heroic construction and a quarter-century of honorable service into a new chapter of even more vital national strategy. Instead of struggling with landlides, it is a link in a trade struggle with the barter system of the European dictatorships, and in a political struggle to avert domination of any of the Latin American countries by revolution managed from Rome or Berlin. Nowadays, the channels of trade which go from the East Coast of the United States to the West Coast of South America, and from San Francisco, let us say, through to Brazil, are not only routes by which American trade goods seek profits; they are routes seeking to bind Latin America to an inter-American alliance.

Agree or disagree as men will, the Roosevelt Administration, with much backing from Republican leaders, has set these forces in motion—not of imperialism, as they say here in Washington, but of solidarity. The future will render a verdict on the effort in its own

timeless way; but for the present, the lines of influence that cross and criss-cross the Isthmus and which are making a modern war fortress out of it, are those of urgent national policy. The Canal once again seethes with unusual activity. There is a portent in the air.

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Scenes at the Canal Today and 25 Years Ago Reveal Progress

Upper: At the Gatun Locks, a 30,000-ton boat is about to enter the upper level. Inset: President Theodore Roosevelt, in whose administration work on the canal was finally begun by the United States, is shown on board the steamer Bolivar while examining the Pacific end of the Canal. With him in this 1906 photograph were Mrs. Roosevelt and Surgeon General River.

Lower: These American steam shovels were the real canal diggers in completing the pioneer cut of the bottom of the passage in Gaillard (Culebra) Cut. The machines on the upper level were used in drilling holes for dynamite to be discharged later.

Culebra Cut just before the Canal was done, "dig it out!" It will be much faster work on the new locks, this time.

Ancon Duplicates Trip CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone, Aug. 15 (P)—The veteran steamer Ancon, first ship to pass through the Panama Canal, today duplicated the voyage in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the opening of the Canal to commercial

traffic. With 35 United States Navy patrol bombers droning overhead, the vessel made the crossing with 520 passengers cheering and an Army band blaring.

The aged ship, soon to be decommissioned, was dressed up in flags and bunting. The Canal trip followed dock ceremonies here and at Balboa.

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New York Federation of Labor Called to Fair and Convention

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—More than 800 delegates, representing 1,100,000 workers, were converging on this City today for the seventy-sixth annual convention of the New York Federation of Labor, George Meany, President. Hundreds of delegates who have already arrived for the convention were guests of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York at the celebration of American Federation of Labor Day at the World's Fair.

Mayor La Guardia, Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, Thomas J. Lyons, President of the Central Trades and Labor Council, Morris Feinstein, Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, Thomas A. Murray, President of the Building Trades Construction Council, and Mr. Meany were among speakers at observances at the Exposition.

The theme of the Federation convention to begin tomorrow, will be Americanism, regardless of what other problems come before the delegates, Mr. Meany said.

"That's the sentiment of everyone here all the way through," he added. "It's stronger among our people now than ever before, because they really see that the only way to solve our problems is by sticking close to the real American formula which Samuel Gompers gave us, 'no un-American formula can solve an American problem.'"

Mr. Meany indicated that the sit-down strike would be outlawed, because, he held, it goes against the sentiments of the American people.

At the same time, members of the State Federation, among them the local engineers union No. 891, the Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters of New York State, and the New York State Council of Carpenters, held preliminary meetings at the Commodore Hotel, headquarters for the convention.

It took 12 hours for the hosts of the American Federation of Labor, estimated at from 75,000 to 150,000, to march past the New York Public Library, where they were reviewed by William Green, their President, Acting Governor Charles Poletti, Mayor La Guardia

and other officials and labor leaders on Saturday. Some 170 bands led the contingents, which numbered many women.

George Meany, President of the New York Federation of Labor, in a report to the Executive Council notes as follows:

"A reaction against labor in the legislative field throughout the nation has been all too evident. New York State, along with other States, has seen evidences of this reaction. However, despite the passage of a few bills which were definitely anti-labor in character, your President is able to report that no anti-labor measures of any kind were placed on our statute books during the regular 1939 session of our State Legislature.

"This was due to the action of Governor Lehman, who used his veto power over the anti-labor measures presented to him and again demonstrated his persistent and consistent attitude of absolute fairness towards the problems of the wage earners of our State."

Mr. Meany also reported that 1,200 local unions in the State were members of the Federation, 128 locals having joined in the last year.

A committee of the Union Labor Trades Department of the Federation, appointed to study taxation, estimates that the average worker in New York State pays taxes amounting to \$1 a day, or \$365 a year. "This clearly indicates," it says, "that living costs must go up and the opportunity for employment must suffer. If the present tax structure continues, private and individual initiative will remain dormant and no incentive to invest the billions of dollars now lying idle in the banks of the nation will manifest itself."

Your committee urges that it be the policy of the New York State Federation of Labor to oppose any future hidden, punitive, and discriminatory taxes on City, State, and Federal Governments may desire to levy and to do its utmost to revise the present system, which permits these taxes to work to the detriment of workers as well as industry."

Some of the Federal grants allowed the States are of long standing—such as that established in 1862 for land grant colleges. The sums given were relatively small, however, until the early 20's, when the Federal-aid highway system grew to such proportions that it raised the total to more than \$100,000,000 annually. In 1938, highway grants amounted to \$218,637,000. Grants for all social security purposes—began in 1935—totaled \$266,049,000. Added up, these two items took 78 per cent of the total Federal allowance to the States.

Not only do States look to the Federal Government for one-fifth of their needed revenues, but local governments also depend on help from the State and shared taxes for about a fifth of their revenue. "Therefore," the Federation concludes, "it is no longer possible to draw a sharp line between the three traditional levels of American government, so far as revenue-raising is concerned."

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Intimate Message from Washington

Professor Moley Tells a Thing or Two About Early Days of New Deal in a Way That Recalls 'Professor Ex Machina' Days

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, still indelible in the stirring, still interesting history of our times, there is little more interesting reading than the articles by Prof. Raymond Moley currently appearing in the Saturday Evening Post. Professor Moley sat at the foot of the throne for two years, he handled not only brain-trusting but cabinet-making and diplomacy. His recollections—he is a vivid and apparently accurate reporter—constitute one invaluable source book for the period from early 1932 to the end of 1933, the crucial formative period of the New Deal.

Northwest Conservation Plans Presented to Federal Experts

SEATTLE, Wash.—Federal, regional, state, county, and city planners gathered here when Frederic A. Delano, Chairman of the National Resources Planning Board, and George Yantis, recently elected to the same Board, were guests of the Washington State Planning Council.

It was a meeting notable in its presentation before national planners of the accomplishment of the Washington State group in the coordination of practically every public service in the community in their work of fact-finding as a basis for the conservation and development of natural resources.

Among the immediate problems which came up for discussion was the Cascade Ridge. Even a year ago little was heard on this subject. Today there is an awakened sense of the need of protection of water resources in these mountains that supply irrigation and hydro-electric energy for a good part of the State.

Another Committee, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Robert E. McConnell, President of the Central Washington College of Education, is making a study of an area on the eastern slopes of the Cascades. The moot question of boundaries of the new Olympic National Park

Butte: Progress in Americanism

Vast riches of Montana add culture to store of individualism in epic of development.

Rediscovering America
Thirteenth of 27 Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

BUTTE, Montana—Butte is a city set on a hill, "the richest hill in the world." Montana, in which it is situated, has many magnificent mountains, but this little hill towers above them all; it dominates the State.

Enough metal is taken from it every year to fill a freight train 20 miles long. Within a little more than 50 years it has yielded more than a quarter billion dollars' worth of wealth. It produces a sixth of the world's copper. Butte is said to dig more wealth from the ground than any other single mining town in history. The refined copper extracted by it would form a block greater than the largest office building ever constructed; its zinc would equal the size of the mightiest dreadnought, its molten lead would completely fill the hull of a destroyer and its silver would make a monument that could look down into the eyes of the Statue of Liberty. The tunnels in the mines are not less than 900 miles long.

Such a hill as Butte has never yet been found on any other section of the globe. Its development is one of the most dramatic, sordid, and instructive acts in our American epic. It has unraveled with the dazzling rapidity of a moving picture, completing in 50 years an evolution that in other places required centuries. A careful study under slow motion of the Butte film graphically shows what is happening to America.

I came to Butte from Yellowstone Park, passing through the pleasant towns of Livingston and Bozeman. After leaving the Park we traveled for 50 miles through a lonely, almost uninhabited valley, between high, barren ridges. At one desolate and deserted spot the precipices closed in on the river, as the jaws of a pincers, almost closing the canyon, and there we saw one of Montana's very neat road signs, which said that "Yankee Jim" had once maintained a toll station at that point, exacting fees from every traveler. He made a very good living at it and was not suppressed until 1885. That was then the Americanism of the great Northwest, a romantic, buccaneering individualism.

Other Yankee Jims Recalled

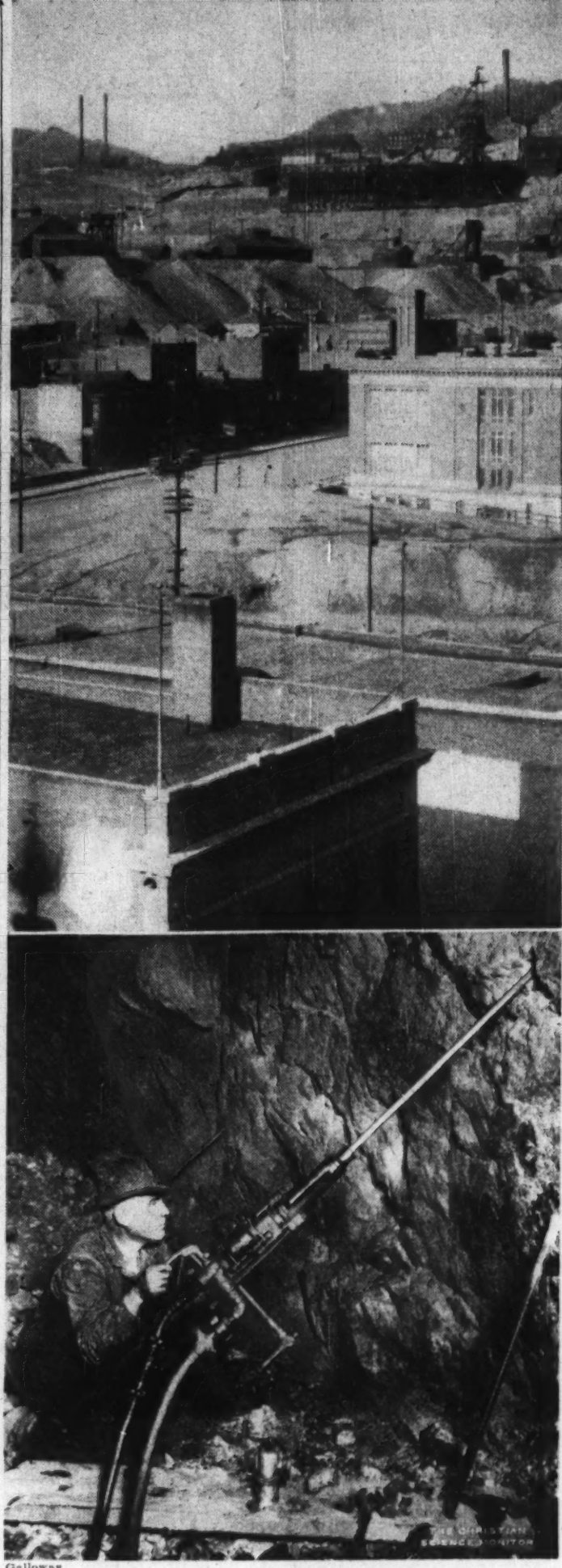
Yankee Jim was a heroic figure to look at. An encounter with him, there in the lonely gorge, between towering peaks, 50 miles from the nearest settlement, was very picturesque. With wide-brimmed hat, jaunty buckskin trousers, and an enormous revolver hanging on his hip, he was a sort of wild, free adventurer. Many small boys, indeed, in many times and climes, have grown up to be Yankee Jims, taking toll on roads and rivers.

I have always been impressed by the relics of the Yankee Jims of Austria, the barons who built grim gray castles on the Danube River, three enormous chains across the stream, and collected heavy toll of every boat that passed. Richard the Lion-hearted was long held prisoner in the most picturesque of the dungeons of these noble Danubian racketeers, and even now on this August day, hundreds of holiday-makers are twanging guitars, and singing blithe songs in a coffee house that leans out over the Danube and bears Richard's name. But danger no longer allows there and nothing more heroic could happen to travelers than watching groups of Hitler youth march past waving swastika flags. The Danube is tame now. The Third Reich commands a thousand miles of its upper course, imposes unbroken order, and allows the ships, yachts, and canoes of every people to move unhindered on its waters. In the modern world, crude Yankee Jims must go. In Montana they went quickly. Many were hanged; others were squeezed out.

Toward the close of the Civil War thousands of daring, defiant men pressed into the western Montana mountains, looking for gold, and finding it. The Capital of this State, Helena, now a pleasant little city of 12,000 people, was then a bleak and barren gulch. There was no city within hundreds of miles, no settlement within scores. In 1864, four desperately weary prospectors from Georgia, who had searched in vain over a dozen draws and hillsides, exhausting funds and food and strength, tramped through the dust to a nameless valley, where they decided to make one more trial. As they stopped to rest in tattered clothing and their scant equipment they disconcertingly dubbed the place, "Last Chance Gulch." And this last chance was enough. They found whole handfuls of the strange, almost useless, metal on which the world economy is based and a settlement of avid hunters immediately sprang up. In the succeeding months \$200,000,000 worth of gold was taken from a place that came to be Helena's Main Street.

Diggers Came From Afar

About the same time, Bill Fairweather, six feet two in height, with a beard that could be tied behind his back, washed \$240 worth of gold from a pan of sand, scooped from beside a Montana creek many miles south of Last Chance Gulch. As always, hundreds of other miners gathered in the gulch and in a fairly short time collected \$100,000,000 worth of gold. They named their crude, ugly camp, running 10 miles up the ravine, Virginia City. Its one street was lined with saloons, gambling houses, dance halls,



Copper Mines and Mining at Butte

BUTTE, Mont.—The name calls to mind the Wild West of a short half century ago, bearded miners draining the mountains of precious ore, fabulous tales of overnight wealth. This history is romantic only in retrospect. Through three periods Butte's hills saw men struggle for wealth—the gold strike, digging for silver, and then for the substantial copper deposits. Today "the Hill" has settled down to law-abiding routine. It is the example of giant enterprise organizing giant resources.

stores, stables, blacksmith shops, eating houses, and every other establishment that could serve the work or play of hard, rough men, passionately trying to draw wealth from arid sands.

These rich finds attracted gold diggers from all over the West and those who arrived too late to stake a claim in the fabulous gulches wandered through neighboring draws and valleys, making innumerable tests of mud and dust. Two such camped at the base of a big hill and deepened a hole that had already been started by an unknown prospector. The men found gold. Those were the first scratchings on "the richest hill on earth." They eventually developed into 900 miles of excavations, reaching a mile underground. It was Butte.

For a while Montana saw wild and lavish days, lurid with excitement, flaming with triumph. Lifetime dreams suddenly came true. Years of fruitless wanderings were rewarded at a stroke. Poverty-stricken prospectors pushed long fingers into the burning earth and felt riches in their grasp. There was no state, no ordered government, no established authority, just gangs of strong, tough men, digging for wealth. They elected a sheriff who proved to be the greatest brigand in the Rockies. Then a self-appointed group of "vigilantes" got to work and put an end to the bandits, including the sheriff.

Free and Independent

These gold-bearing gulches were scores of miles from provisions. No roads existed. Food was often scarce. At times eggs sold for three dollars a dozen. Amusements were sordid. Most men failed, but some succeeded. The air was vibrant with magic. Will-o-the-wisps flitted over the ranges. Fortunes lay in the next hole. Each new pan of sand promised to turn a tramp into a millionaire. Every digger was free and independent. Each had the place which his sharp eye, tough muscle, and strong arm won for him. Such was Montana's first swarming, tumultuous, heroic Americanism. Crude, tough, robust individualism. It was romantic only in retrospect.

Then came a second stage which entered about Butte. It followed the gold rush. Men, clawed the gold out of all the gulches, leaving

Search Pushed For Perpetrator Of Train Wreck

RENO, Nev., Aug. 15 (P)—Hunt for the fugitive blamed for the wreck of the streamline train "City of San Francisco" with its resultant 23 fatalities was pushed intensively today by Federal, State and railroad company officials.

A. D. McDonald, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, who came to the scene to assume direction of the investigation, expressed belief that one man was responsible for the pile-up of the crack 17-car limited as it crossed a bridge over shallow Humboldt River about 250 miles east of here Saturday night. More than 100 were injured.

"We have some definite evidence," said Mr. McDonald, "but it is of such a nature that we do not feel free to divulge it at this time."

Several men were rounded up yesterday and questioned about the disaster.

M. M. Jeffers, president of the Union Pacific, which with the Chicago and Northwestern operated the streamliner jointly with the Southern Pacific, arrived to aid in the investigation. After Mr. Jeffers, with other railroad officials, went into the locked and guarded room where the misplaced rail, ties, spikes and other bits of evidence are held, he emerged to declare: "There is not the slightest question about it; it was deliberate sabotage."

Dan O'Connell, chief special agent for the Southern Pacific, aided Mr. McDonald in conducting the investigation, in which they were joined by two FBI agents and State police officers. Mr. McDonald said J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, had been requested to detail several FBI agents to the case and that Mr. Hoover was giving the request "every consideration."

Most investigators were of the belief that the wreck was plotted by a man with expert knowledge about railroads, as they said the perpetrator removed 44 spikes from 22 ties, removed the supporting angle bars, moved a 30-foot rail weighing nearly a ton four inches inward, then spiked the rail down again. All this was accomplished, the investigators said, without disturbing the block signal electric cable between the tracks which would have warned Engineer E. F. Hecox that something was wrong.

per company. It now owns "the hill." It alone refines 22 per cent of the world's copper. It is a copper empire, on which the sun never sets.

Those glamorous old struggles of self-made men are over. Law suits have almost ceased. Injunctions are infrequent. Judges haven't much to do. The machine works smoothly. Production has been doubled. Butte is a tame and sleepy city on a drab and dreary hill. It has been taken out of Montana and given to the copper world. The rest of the State, which is almost as large as Poland, with fewer inhabitants than Rhode Island, uneventfully goes its sedate, civilized way, building excellent schools in beautiful towns with superb lawns, strung along pleasant water courses.

That is Montana's new Americanism. The most exciting thing I saw in wild old Butte was a line of little boys in a big book store looking over a shelf of Sunday papers with "funnies," and a line of youth, eagerly gazing at the covers of detective magazines. The new generation in Butte seeks a kind of excitement in fiction about the Wild West, or in reading Ivanhoe. And all that change in 50 years!

Well, is this new Americanism of the Imperial Anaconda Copper Mining Company good? Is it better than Yankee Jim's, or "Napoleon" Heinze who flooded his neighbor's mines? Essentially, yes. Thanks to Butte's present efficiency we all have good, cheap cars, good cheap electric lights. We are far "freer" than Daly or the old prospectors were. We travel more, live better.

The Butte mine workers are also better off. So are the people in Butte. It is well for giant enterprises to organize giant resources. The test is, shall the American people master them or will they master the people? I think we have enough of the American spirit to make us masters of them. In Budapest I have a servant. In America the Copper Company is my servant.

SCOTLAND

These groups corrupted the press, politicians, courts, legislatures. They flooded each other's pits, dug into each other's mines, and plundered each other's ore. At times they controlled judges as a feudal lord controlled his baker and candle-stick maker. This was a scintillating, dazzling, breathtaking kind of American individualism with three heroic, self-made miners, a Clark, a Daly, and a Heinze fighting with millions for the control of billions.

Building of Copper Empire
Then came the modern epoch, brought by an irresistible torrent which was vast enough and deep enough to flow over Butte, swallow up the whole hill, and draw unto itself all other streams, and all the operators. That flood was the copper

President Plans to Move Thanksgiving Up a Week

CAMPBELL ISLAND, New Brunswick, Aug. 15 (P)—President Roosevelt is going to move Thanksgiving Day up a week this year he said at a press conference yesterday at his mother's summer home.

For the last six years, he explained, a great many people have been complaining that there is too long an interval between the Labor Day holiday early in September and Thanksgiving Day toward the end of November, and that the time is too short between Thanksgiving and Christmas.

This sounds silly, he said. But he added that stores, working people and retailers had proposed that Thanksgiving be changed from the usual last Thursday in November. This year Thanksgiving would normally fall on Nov. 30, and Mr. Roosevelt has decided to issue a proclamation setting aside Nov. 23 as Thanksgiving Day.

He recalled that in the early days of the Republic a day in October was marked down for Thanksgiving and that it was not until after the Civil War that the last Thursday in November was selected for observance.

The first Thanksgiving Day was observed by the Pilgrims in Massachusetts in 1621 in celebration of their first harvest. The Massachusetts Bay Colony authorities repeated the celebration in 1630, and irregularly until 1689 when it became an annual event.

Connecticut was the first State to celebrate Thanksgiving regularly, making it annual in 1647 after celebrating it intermittently from 1639.

During the Revolutionary War, the Continental Congress proclaimed Thanksgiving Days, George Washington, as President, set Thursday, Nov. 26, 1789, as a Thanksgiving holiday, and repeated it in 1795. Another celebration was observed after the War of 1812 on the proclamation of President Madison, at the behest of Congress.

By 1858, Governors of 25 States were setting Thanksgiving Days, and after Abraham Lincoln named the last Thursday of November, 1864, for the observance, every subsequent President followed suit.

The Calendar Was Right

NEW YORK (P)—The Defiance Sales Corporation withdrew all of its apologies Aug. 15 and patted itself on its corporate back for the year-old error of calling Nov. 23 Thanksgiving Day on its 1939 calendars.

Between 75,000 and 100,000 of the desk calendars were sent to clients last December.

"I've been here 25 years," said E. T. McIntyre, Vice-President, "and it's the first error I have ever known the company to make. I hope the others are as easily corrected."

Original Stadium at Olympia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—The modern world, preparing for the 1940 Olympic Games in Finland, can now gain a picture of what the original athletic stadium at Olympia looked like more than 2,000 years ago.

The German Archaeological School, has succeeded in laying bare the lowest substructures of the Stadium revealing the ancient foundations dating back to the Sixth Century B. C. and making it possible to furnish a complete plan of the whole primitive construction.

There was no luxury then, no tiered stands. The plan reveals that what is now known as the "classical" form of athletic stadium was not the one which saw the opening of the Olympic Games. The primitive form of the Stadium was not regular, nor was it enclosed within marble walls. Under the last "classical" Stadium, built after the Periclean Epoch, the German diggers have discovered five layers of different sand, evidently belonging to different periods. It is here, on bare sand, that the spectators stood.

Outside the Stadium there have been other finds, which, it is said, complete in numerous points the results of former researches made by the German Archaeological School.

Now the German archaeologists encouraged by their recent success hope to be able to shed full light

upon the dark corners of the history of Olympia, going back to the second millennium before the present era and establishing, if possible, the connection believed to exist in ancient times, especially at Olympia, between athletics and the cult of the gods.

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Wagner Bill Assailed as Aid To Forced Sickness Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Compulsory sickness insurance with the aid of Federal funds is made possible by the Wagner "national health bill," whose objectives were favored in the preliminary report of a Senate Committee just before Congress adjourned, it is declared here among national authorities on social and medical legislation.

Many critics of the measure assert it would open the door wide to socialized medicine.

The essence of the bill sponsored by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York and also of the Committee's tentative draft of a bill is Federal aid.

Requirements Listed

Each State wishing to join in the proposed national health program and to receive Federal funds therefor would be required among other things to set up a State plan of medical care and to appropriate for it. The Federal Government would then give to the State a comparable sum.

But the nature of the State plan which would be eligible to qualify for Federal aid, is left undefined in the Wagner bill, and under its very elastic provisions experts declare that any State which chose compulsory sickness insurance as its plan of medical care would call on the Federal Government

for funds to help in financing its compulsory system.

The Social Security Board, which is designated as the central Federal agency, would accept compulsory sickness insurance as a proper State plan under the Wagner legislation, according to authorities who have followed the development of this legislation.

Action by Board

In fact, the Board, they say, would have no choice under the proposed law, but would be compelled to approve a compulsory sickness insurance system if any State submitted that as its type of plan for medical care.

If in any field of Federal-State co-operation based on Federal aid, a State plan conforms to a Federal Act, then the State plan must be accepted by the Federal Government, it is pointed out by experts.

When a State has obeyed the Federal law, it can go into court to mandamus the Federal Government to pay the Federal money due.

Other methods of medical care than compulsory insurance are obviously qualified under the Wagner bill. But it is not thought likely here that systems of sickness insurance which are voluntary would be considered eligible, because regarded as not adequate

for the purpose of the bill.

Mr. Baché said he had been watching the European scene for three months and, although he had

observed unrest and "constant irritations" made war seem imminent, he did not believe the German leader would start one. In particular, the banker saw this unlikely on the Danzig crisis, holding that "Hitler has 80,000,000 Germans in his vest pocket, and he doesn't want to lose them to gain 300,000."

"Hitler is an intelligent man and has got all he wants without firing a gun," Mr. Baché continued. "It would not do him any good to go to war now."

"Of course, if there should be war, the United States would undoubtedly be drawn into it. But, because I cannot believe that there will be war, I do not see why there is this country should be held up by the reputation of minor crises in Europe."

Mr. Baché turned aside questions about the war debt of Great Britain to the United States, insisting that Great Britain did not owe money, but steel which was sold to her at \$285 a ton.

"We don't want that steel back," he said. "I once suggested that England give us Nassau and Bermuda, and then we would get back all the Americans who went there to avoid taxes."

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British Policy in Far East Revolves Around One Man

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
TOKYO—A tall, spare, amiable
British gentleman with a Cham-
berlain mustache finds himself to-
day a pivotal point in his coun-
try's whole Far East future. He is
Sir Robert Craigie, British Am-
bassador to Japan, whose conver-
sations with Japanese Foreign
Minister Hiroshi Arima on the
Tientsin blockade and issues aris-
ing out of it have been part of
the numerous third-power compli-
cations of the Sino-Japanese hos-
tilities.

Few diplomats can have had a
more embarrassing situation on
their hands than this problem of
a species of Anglo-Japanese war.
Britain's European involvements
have frequently put Sir Robert "on
the spot," a fact he fully recog-
nizes but accepts with tranquility.
That he could find time, when
neck-deep in troubles of this sort,
to receive a visiting American cor-
respondent is typical of his temper-
ament. He firmly declines to worry,
he insists on reserving time for
friends, necessary relaxation, and
he is not afraid to be frank. Years
of experience have shown him that
such policies pay and anti-British
crowds hammering at his gates do
not change his habits and convictions.

Understands the Japanese
Sir Robert is a good intuitive
psychologist, and nothing less can
possibly hope to cope with a Jap-
anese situation which is often made
up of from 75 to 95 per cent pure
sentiment.

Sir Robert has in some quarters
been called pro-Japanese but the
fact seems to be only that he has
had a good understanding of and
sympathy with the Japanese. His
sympathy with their policies has
its sharp limitations, but he knows
better than to draw firm lines in
dealing with people all too prone
to construe this as hostility. His
policy, for himself and for his
country, would be to stress tact
first in dealing with the Japanese.
But it seems agreed in many quar-
ters that tact has been wanting
in British dealings with Japan, and
that blunders have handi-
capped Sir Robert gravely. The
view of many observers is that
Britain has sometimes chosen the



Wide World
Sir Robert Craigie
British Ambassador to Japan

wrong thing to be "tough" about
with the Japanese.

In the whole issue of British
policy toward Japan it is up to
Sir Robert to find a half-way house
where Britain will still be neutral
in the Far East conflict, not pro-
Japanese as the jingo Nipponese
press has been demanding, yet
somehow enough subdued as to
Chinese sympathies so that the
Japanese will not be convinced
that China's resistance is due solely
to British support.

In a Difficult Position

Those who know China have no
idea that anything Britain can do
will much affect China's resistance
to Japan. But Britain wants most
heartily to step out of the congenial
role of scapegoat, and Sir Robert
is the man who has to try to
arrange it, if he can.

In a crisis such as Britain has
reached with Japan, it becomes a
necessity either to use force finally
against the Japanese or somehow
to swing Japanese sentiment in a
new direction. Mr. Arima, although
he seems well backed by the Army,
is himself of a type disposed to
seek compromise in such a situa-
tion as this whatever the news-
papers may say of the unyielding
nature of Japanese demands, and
in time it is entirely possible that
Sir Robert and the Japanese au-
thorities will find themselves work-
ing together in an effort to evolve
a general face-saving solution with
which neither country will be dis-
posed to quarrel as surrender by
its spokesmen.

But the task certainly is not
easy after two years of warfare
in China tending toward vexatious
military deadlock, and two years
of recurring Anglo-Japanese inci-
dents in which Japanese acts have
irked the British, and British talk
has deeply annoyed the Japanese.

Five Are Held For Supplying Funds to Lepke

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Five per-
sons and two corporations charged
with having harbored Louis
(Lepke) Buchalter, fugitive indus-
trial racketeer, by sending him
money, stand indicted today by the
Federal Grand Jury. The
five were held in bail totaling \$38,-
500 by Federal Judge Johnson J.
Hayes, following the action of the
Grand Jury here yesterday.

The action of the Grand Jury
was unique, in that it was the first
time indictments were ever voted
here on the theory that the passing
of money to a fugitive constituted
an act of harboring, if the passer
knew at the time that a warrant
had been issued for the arrest of
the recipient. Federal authorities
believe the indictments will cut
off financial aid to the missing
racketeer.

The indictments, prepared by
John T. Cahill, United States At-
torney, alleges the five defendants
and two corporations paid or
caused to be paid \$250 a week to
Lepke since he has been a fugitive
and the same amount to his part-
ner, Jacob (Gurrah) Shapiro, until
he surrendered on indictments
charging conspiracy.

Federal authorities also saw the
indictments as a test case for their
interpretation of the harboring act
and said if upheld by the courts,
this clause would aid law enforce-
ment agencies in their fight on
crime.

Those indicted are Carl Shapiro,
brother of Jacob (Gurrah) Shapiro,
Lepke's partner in racket; Nathan
Borish, president of the Raleigh
Manufactures, Inc., of Baltimore,
and Raleigh Manufacturing, Inc., of
New York; Philip Kasokave, of the
accounting firm of Lust, Kasokave
& Company, of New York; Samuel
Smith, Gurrah's brother-in-law
and Treasurer of the Baltimore
corporation, and Florence Dwyer,
secretary of the two corporations.
The two corporations also are in-
dicted. The jury named as co-con-
spirators, but not defendants, the
wives of Lepke and Gurrah,
Beatrice Buchalter and Anna Sha-
piro; and Louis Silberstein, a law-
yer who acted as attorney for the
two corporations in Baltimore.

Money for China Printed in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON—The Government
Central Bank of China has given
contracts to two British bank-note
printers for more than 1,000,000,
000 notes. Neither the exact total
nor the value of the notes is
disclosed.

Four hundred extra hands have
been engaged to cope with one of
the contracts, which is expected to
take another year to complete; the
other has already been fulfilled.

The original plates are to be
kept in Great Britain and the
notes themselves are to go to
China by various routes.

There are only a few bank note
printers, other than government
factories, in the world. Other or-
ders for bank notes are now being
filled in England for Costa Rica,
Salvador, Greece, Turkey, Egypt,
Iran, Siam, and Switzerland.

**Get Busy, Clouds,
It's Time to Rain**

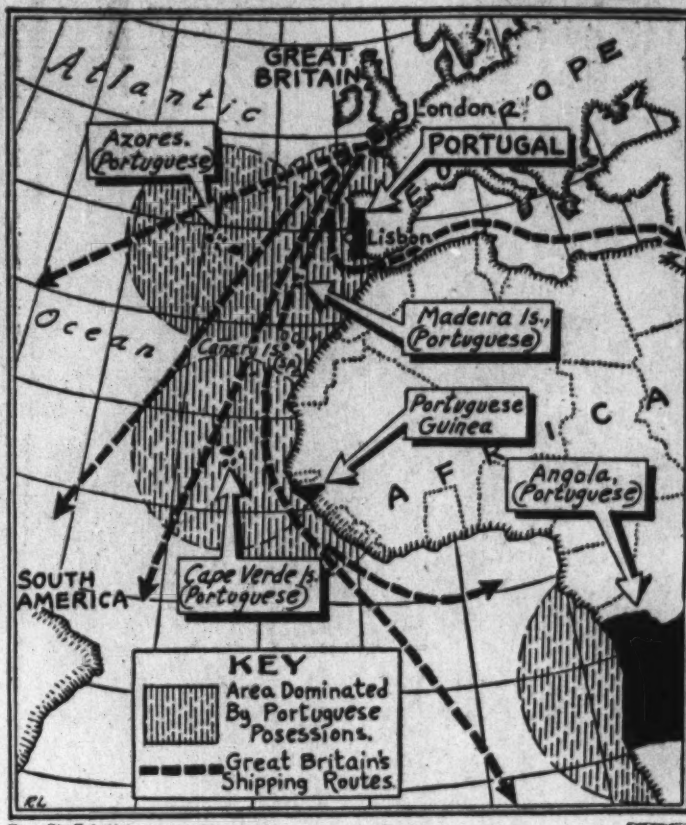
WASHINGTON (P)—Dr. Charles
G. Abbot of the Smithsonian In-
stitution has found, in a study of
Weather Bureau records here
since 1924, that during any one
month the maximum rainfall usu-
ally occurs on the same day of
the week.

Further, he found that if the
rainy day for one month was
Thursday, for instance, then
Wednesday would usually be "it"
the following month and Tuesday
the next.

Sometimes, however, the rainy
day skipped about with no par-
ticular order, and sometimes there
would be two days in every week
on which more-than-average rain
fell.

Dr. Abbot thinks a possible ex-
planation is sunspots.

Colonial Friendship Renewed



Where Trade Crosses Triangle
Portuguese island possessions shown situated along courses British
ships must take when voyaging to South America,
South Africa, or India

Head of Portugal Welcomed By British South Africans

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
The visit of Portugal's Pres-
ident Carmona to the Union of
South Africa is heralded as sig-
nifying a friendship between
Great Britain and Portugal that
dates back more than 500 years
and is the oldest functioning po-
litical alliance in Europe. The
friendship of the two nations is
based largely on their common
geographical position as Atlantic
powers, and on the mutual inter-
ests of their dominions and col-
onies, whose territories lie con-
tiguous in many parts of the
world.

Intimate relations have long
existed between the Union of
South Africa and Portuguese
Mozambique, which President
Carmona visited prior to his jour-
ney to South Africa. It has been
the policy of the Portuguese
Premier-Dictator, Dr. Oliveira
Salazar, to retain as close an un-
derstanding with Britain as pos-
sible. Portugal claims to have
raised the economic and social
level of Angola, and also of Mo-
zambique almost to that of the
South African Union, thereby fa-
cilitating smooth political and
economic relations between the
two.

Some significance is attached to
this circumstance in view of re-
peated reports before the World
War and again quite recently
that Great Britain might seek to
"appease" Germany by proposing
a deal with the Reich over Portu-
gal's colonial possessions. The re-
ports were categorically denied
by London in June and the in-
vitation of President Carmona to
the Union of South Africa is re-
garded as an expression of Great
Britain's intention of maintaining
the status quo in Africa.

Britain today, as previously,
finds it to its advantage to main-
tain harmonious relations with
Portugal, because of the strategical
distribution of the Portuguese
colonial empire.

In the event of trouble, an un-
friendly Portugal could seriously
threaten British trade entering
the Mediterranean. Naval and air
bases at Lisbon, the Azores, Cape
Verde Islands and Madeira con-
stitute a strategic triangle in the
Atlantic Ocean, through which
pass Britain's route to the Far
East.

On a huge boulder on a hill here
a new memorial to Theodore
Roosevelt, the Rough Riders and
other soldiers of the Spanish-
American War today looks out on
Long Island Sound and the At-
lantic Ocean. It was here that
the veterans of the war in Cuba
disembarked from the transport
Miami on Aug. 14, 1898, and the
Montauk Historical Society un-
covered and dedicated the mem-
orial to them—a bronze plaque
with a medallion bearing a relief
portrait of Colonel Roosevelt.

United States Senator David I.
Walsh (D) of Massachusetts,
Chairman of the Senate Naval Af-
fairs Committee, was the chief
speaker at the ceremony and
urged that the United States main-
tain complete aloofness from the
quarrels between other nations
and held that war by this coun-
try should be confined to defense
of its territory and institutions.

Cayetano de Quesada, Consul
General of Cuba in New York, an-
other speaker, voiced gratitude of
the Cuban people to the United
States for helping them gain their
independence, and Capt. M. V.
O'Connell, United States Marine
Corps Reserve, World War veteran
and master of ceremonies, praised
the "big man" policy of the The-
odore Roosevelt Administration as
the "best form of diplomacy."

Montauk Unveils War Memorial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
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Federal Inquiry Of Film Industry

LOS ANGELES (P)—The Fed-
eral Government began a sweep-
ing investigation Aug. 15 of one of
the Nation's largest industries, mo-
tion pictures.

Charles H. Carr, Special As-
sistant to United States Attorney
General Murphy, said his three-fold
probe would require about 30 days,
with possible indictments filed
when the Grand Jury is impaneled
Sept. 13.

Mr. Carr filed letters from Mr.
Murphy authorizing the inquiry in
Federal District Court. They listed
the following points of investiga-
tion:

1. The alleged \$100,000 pay-
ment by film producers to William
Bluff, representative of the Inter-
national Alliance of Theatrical
Stage Employees.

2. The reorganization of Fox
Films Corporation, and its merger
in 1933-35 with Twentieth Century
Films, for the purpose of determin-
ing whether there was between

Jewish Refugees Now Barred From Free Entry to Shanghai

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
SHANGHAI, Aug. 15—Succes-
sive movements of the Japanese
Army, Shanghai's Municipal
Council, and the French Consul-
General, have closed the gates of
Shanghai to further entry of
European Jews. So far, Shanghai
has been almost the only harbor
to which Jewish refugees had
completely free entry. But with
the total of the refugees for this
year threatening to reach 30,000
as against 15,000 for the previous
year, action of this kind was not
unexpected.

Since the authority of the
Chinese Government vanished
from Shanghai there has been no
passport examination for incom-
ing refugees, and the question of
enforcing the restriction laid down
by the Council still remains prob-
lematical.

The Japanese can rely on their
armed forces; the French Conces-
sion can impose its decrees owing
to the dictatorial form of its Gov-
ernment; but the Chinese Muni-
cipal Council has apparently no legal
basis and presumably must rely
upon the co-operation of the
steamship companies or on the
threat to employ the police as an
emergency measure.

Meanwhile, the recent disastrous
decline of the Chinese dollar
below seven American cents has
acutely sharpened the economic
crisis. The situation has not been
improved by the refusal of the
Municipal Council to control rent
increases, on the ground that it
has no authority to do so.

There is general pessimism here
in regard to the lack of progress in
the Craigie-Arima conferences be-
tween British and Japanese at
Tokyo. With the Army taking no
part in the discussions at present
the purely diplomatic decisions
which the delegates may arrive at
would not, it is thought, in any
case be enforceable. Many have
come to feel that the only hope of

crisis in national affairs forecast
long ago had arrived and that not
curtailment, but expansion of
democracy, was now a primary need
of American democracy, and that
there must be a distribution of em-
ployment, goods and services wide
enough to assure the opportuni-
ties upon which democracy rests.

"If we are to learn from the in-
structions bequeathed to us by the
founders and builders of the Re-
public, it is idle gossip to speak
of the long-term promise of de-
mocracy unless leaders in govern-
ment, business enterprise, agricul-
ture and labor can cast off their
hate-born formulas rise to the oc-
casion, as did the creators of the
Republic, unite upon methods and
measures that will expand pro-
duction, enlarge and steady the
domestic market and assure the
wide distribution of employments,
goods and services essential to the
stability and progress of a de-
mocratic society," Dr. Beard said.

Program Must Be Practical
"Only by a program of instruc-
tion that deals resolutely and re-
alistically with the processes of
democracy, with questions of sus-
taining economy and culture and
with the protection of civil rights
can American education 'defy
powers that seem omnipotent' and
span the full measures of its re-
sponsibility."

Ernest Bevin, General Secretary
of the Transport and General
Workers Union of Great Britain,
another speaker, held that democ-
racy must not be confused with
the preservation of a particular
form of economic or financial sys-
tem, but considered as a means of
reaching the greatest good for the
greatest number.

"With the extension of democ-
racy, universal suffrage and the
greater accountability on the part
of governments to the people as a
whole, there is a greater social
conscience, more attuned to the
necessity of devising means to use
this great democratic instrument
with a view to finding permanent
remedies for maldistribution, mal-
nutrition and poverty," he said,
adding that increased public dis-
cussion of public problems results
in greater research being brought
to bear upon them by competent
persons.

Stresses Freedom of Speech
On the problem of adult educa-
tion, T. V. Smith (D), Representa-
tive-at-Large from Illinois, told
the Congress that communication
was natural for men and
would perform the task of adult
education if left unhindered.

"To hinder the hindrances of
free meeting of minds is our main
responsibility for the general
spread of intelligence," he added.
"Merely to safeguard against
restraint in the exchange of goods
and against censorship in the
communication of ideas is the most
far-reaching positive provision
possible in the discharge of the
Democratic obligation to educate
the educable. The most that men
can know is that mankind's great-
est spiritual need is for each age
and each element of every age to
determine for itself what its needs
are."

William F. Russell, Dean of
Teachers' College, saw education
as the "first line of defense" for
democracy in the modern propa-
ganda war being waged by the
dictatorships.

"The defense against a bad
idea is a better idea; the defense
against a half truth is the truth;
the defense against propaganda is
education, and it is in education
that democracies must place their
trust," he said.

No Chains on Anybody
"We must not keep people from
reading or listening. We must not
censor what they see or hear. We
must let the visionaries speak. We
must not muzzle even the Fascists
or Communists, but if they are al-
lowed to speak, they must be
answered in no uncertain terms.
Their arguments must be an-
alyzed, their fallacies detected,
the consequences of their tactics
clearly explained; and those who
unmask the enemies of our coun-
try must not be castigated as reds
or belittled as red-baiters."

Turning to the purpose of the
Congress, Dean Russell said it
hoped to agree upon a minimum
program through which the
groups, representing the im-
portant segments of American
life, might work for the strength-
ening of democracy.

John M. Ciechanowski, formerly
Polish Minister to the United
States, another speaker, held that
the foremost duty of democracy
was to destroy the assumption that
totalitarian power has grown too
formidable to be restrained.

"Democracy cannot hope to win
by taking part in an auction of
methods of national or interna-
tional socialism," he said. "Nor
should democracy try to 'out-
dictate' dictatorship, because this
would mean betraying its highest
principles of individual freedom
and of government of the people,
by the people and for the people."

Action Over 4 Chinese

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15 (P)—The
British Court here was expected
to decide quickly whether to grant
a writ of habeas corpus sought by
several London residents opposed
to the release to Japanese authori-
ties of four alleged Chinese ter-
rorists held by the British at
Tientsin.

The British Government an-
nounced Aug. 11 that the four
Chinese, who have been the cen-
ter of the British-Japanese dis-
pute at Tientsin, would be handed
over to Japanese authorities for
trial. The Londoners immediately
filed their petition against this
move, contending it was illegal to
surrender the suspects for trial
outside the British Concession.

Attorneys for the group said
they were prepared to carry their
fight to the Privy Council if Brit-
ish courts in China refused to
grant the writ.

At Tientsin, meanwhile, North
China anti-British leaders con-
ferred and adopted resolutions de-
signed to strengthen their drive.

Domei, Japanese news agency,
said the Tientsin conferees de-
cided upon the following steps:

1. To co-ordinate all anti-
British societies.
2. To strengthen anti-British
organizations and spread the
movement throughout China.
3. To "oppress" British inter-
ests and Britons.
4. To put pressure on pro-
British Chinese.

The meeting, coming on the
62nd day of the Japanese block-
ade of the British and French
concessions at Tientsin, was fol-
lowed by a parade through the
Japanese Concession past the
French area. The marchers waved
anti-British slogans and banners.

Japan Retains Air Cooling Despite Proposal to End It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
TOKYO—Japan is to retain
summers air-cooling despite
the privations of the soldiers in
China. Some branch of officialdom
this year came to the conclusion
that it was wrong for the stay-at-
home population to enjoy luxuries
such as air conditioning in office
buildings and restaurants, and for
a time it seemed that the proposal
to end it would be carried by ac-
clamation.

But protests began to pour in
and the Metropolitan Police Board
put a veto on the suggestion
by ruling that it was most desir-
able for the general public to pre-
serve its highest efficiency.

A number of organizations took
to the notion and imposed various
forms of hardships upon members
as a means of bringing home what
a hard time the soldiers were ex-
periencing. One meeting, for ex-

Religion Called First Need Of U. S. Youth by C. of C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Aug. 14—Religion
is the first need of American youth
today and should be included in
school curricula, according to a
report by a committee of the New
York State Chamber of Commerce
today.

The committee, appointed in
1938 to inquire into the efficiency
and economy of the State's school
system, said it was convinced the
great lack in American homes and
national life was that of "true,
simple religion." It placed health
next to religion in the order of im-
portance to schoolchildren.

"In these workaday, warring
strenuous times," the committee
reported, "we have been paying
less and less attention to our re-
ligious convictions and feeling.
These still exist—they are more
important today than they were—
and it is vital that in our educa-
tion they be honored and promul-
gated, rather than subordinated
or excluded. If this Nation does
not maintain its religious founda-
tion, its whole structure will fall."

New York State children should
be taught to "appreciate and un-
derstand the importance of their
following and making the most of
the faith with which they are
identified," the committee said,
adding, however, that it was op-
posed to having church differences
mixed up in schools.

"The United States cannot have
or maintain a right system unless
it is based on true religious prin-
ciples, and, therefore, in spite of
the fact that some hesitate to in-
clude religion in our educational
program, we place it first," it said.

The Committee made no spe-
cific recommendations on how to
get religion in schools, a spokes-
man for the Chamber declared.

Silver Search Forsaken
NORFOLK, Va. (P)—An Italian
expedition that has sought for
two summers to recover a \$250,-
000 cargo of silver bullion that
supposedly went down with the
Ward Line Merida off the Vir-
ginia caps 28 years ago gave up
the search Aug. 14.

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Czech Areas Under German Rule

Bohemia-Moravia isolated completely from outside world—Ultimate gains are doubted.

First of Two Articles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PRAGUE, German Bohemia—Nothing illustrates more clearly the position in Europe today than the fact that Bohemia-Moravia, its geographical center, is sealed and has no free connections with the outside world. It reveals how divided into various nationalist segments this continent has become during the past few years.

Having made free contacts between the inhabitants of the Third Reich and the rest of the world almost impossible through the foreign exchange restrictions, the National Socialists have added the Czechs to their isolated millions. Today, it is even more difficult for the average Czech to leave his own country than for the German or Austrian, since the former has been a number of official signatories before the necessary permit is given him by the secret police.

The same is also true of the foreigner who wants to enter this country. He must satisfy the German police authorities that he has legitimate business here before the blue permit card is granted—and then only for a short period. Such conditions were introduced immediately after the Reich troops marched in on March 15 last, and have not yet been relaxed.

Full of Germans

On his way here from South Germany, the writer traveled in a train which was empty of ordinary tourists, but was filled with Reich troops, black-shirts, officials and businessmen who were either returning to or seeking new economic concessions in the "Protectorate."

And, on arrival, in the capital the streets were full of Germans.

The name Protectorate is some-

Arms Ban Imposed In Bohemia-Moravia

By the Associated Press
Prague, German Bohemia, Aug. 5

The Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate Government has ordered surrender of all arms and explosives in possession of citizens of the former Czech provinces and warned that gross violators may be executed.

In an official decree, two weeks were given in which to surrender the weapons. All old Czech permits to carry arms were voided.

Informed quarters said officials suspect that many rifles of the old Czechoslovak army were not surrendered to Germans at the time of the German occupation last March. Some 1,000,000 rifles were handed over at that time.

thing of a misnomer today. There is, it is true, a Protector—Constantine Freiherr von Neurath—but any conciliatory intentions he may have had for this country have been largely superseded by a policy, which the Czechs not always unjustifiably style petty vindictiveness, through the Sudeten German leaders who are the real rulers. President Hacha and his cabinet are regarded as being merely a smokescreen behind which the Germans can execute their will. The recent decrees are considered to have demonstrated this fact.

Powers of Protector

The Protector, through a decree from Berlin signed by Reichsführer Hitler, Dr. William Frick, Reich Minister of the Interior and the Chief of the Reich Chancellery, can do what he will if he considers that a "state of danger" has arisen. The Czech legal code can be altered through new laws or modifications of the old without consultation with the Czech courts.

Democratic local government has been abandoned wherever possible, and German Commissioners have been appointed in one Bohemian town and four towns in Moravia, on the ground that these are old German foundations. This has been done despite the fact that it brings 395,000 Czechs under these Commissioners in towns where there are only 180,000 Germans. In fact, only in one of these towns, Thauritz (Jablun), the German minority more than 25 per cent.

The manner in which the anti-Jewish legislation has been introduced into Bohemia-Moravia in-

Reich Protectorate means blind obedience, but Czechs seek to ease anti-Jewish rules.

dictates that the National Socialists are following similar tactics to those which have brought them success during the past six years.

Not Drastic Enough

The Czechs were encouraged to present suggestions for a solution of the Jewish problem, but none of these were drastic enough for the German authorities here. In consequence, without any previous warning, they suddenly announced their own solution a replica of the Nuremberg Laws in the Third Reich, and of the various decrees which have followed. But most significant is the comment of Dr. Blaschek, head of the political section of the Reich Protector's Administration, which indicates that any kind of discussions with the Czechs on matters of fundamental policy are not contemplated. German rule or protection means blind obedience. Discussions between Czech and German representatives, Dr. Blaschek is reported as saying, would serve no useful purpose. Germans remember last year's negotiations over the minority problem in Czechoslovakia, when the Sudeten German Party was offered discussions instead of action. The strength of National Socialist Germany lay in its understanding of the word action. At the time of the occupation the Führer had given the Czechs their autonomy. But the Germans had watched how the Czech people had behaved under the new conditions.

Czech Attitude on Jews

One consequence of this attitude, many Czechs told the writer, was that this nation had shown the world its unwillingness to be a party to an inhuman solution of the Jewish issue.

Another consequence, however, is that the vast property which was formerly in Jewish hands will now be handed over to Germans at fantastically low prices. This is "justified" on the basis of the last pre-war census in the former Austria, when so many of these Jews declared themselves to be German.

Further, since the Jewish control of industry in this country was particularly extensive, it is obvious that the transference to German hands must have political consequences also, especially as ownership will carry with it the control of contracts, workers, etc. It is this effect which far-seeing Czech patriots fear most.

Luxemburg Greeting



Wide World

President of France Welcomed

Grand Duchess Charlotte of the independent Grand Duchy receives a call of respects from M. Lebrun, who, with Madame Lebrun, has been making a sojourn in the Duchy. Assurances of the friendship of France were extended by the Republic's Chief Executive.

Four-Power Conference Hinted

ROME, Aug. 15 (AP)—Italians outside the Government said that Germany and Italy are agreeable to holding a conference with France and Great Britain for settlement of the German claim to Danzig.

The plan was reported to embrace three points, with settlement of Europe's other economic and colonial expansion problems as the ultimate aim, including the Italian claims on France.

The plan on the basis of these reports would provide for:

1. A 30-day truce in which each

power would promise to make no move while the conference was arranged among the foreign ministers of France, Britain, Italy, and Germany.

2. Britain, as guarantor of Poland's security, would transmit the recommendations of the conference to Warsaw with an inquiry as to whether Poland accepted the solution.

3. On Poland's acceptance of the solution, the truce would be prolonged for consideration of Europe's other pending problems.

Burckhardt Fitted for Duty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Aug. 15—Dr. Carl J. Burckhardt, whose conversations over the week end with Reichsführer Hitler on the Danzig situation claim diplomatic attention, was appointed League High Commissioner for the Free City of Danzig in February, 1937.

His qualifications for the office included an authoritative knowledge of European Germanic history, facility with languages, and political detachment which generally characterizes the Swiss.

The Danzig post required an understanding of both German and Polish problems, as well as appreciation of the ramifications of the situation that has caused so much disturbance between the two countries. As an authority on German-Polish relations, Dr. Burckhardt was considered qualified to handle the League of Nations interests in the Free City, which at that time had already become virtually under the control of National Socialists.

The problem of smoothing relations between Danzig's Germans who constitute about 90 per cent of the population, and the Polish Government, which by the Treaty of Versailles had been given control of foreign policy and customs, has required the services of a diplomat with unquestioned ability.

In a statement last April, Reichsführer Hitler described Dr. Burckhardt as a "man of extraordinary tact."

Unlike his immediate predecessor in the post, Sean Lester, Dr. Burckhardt appears not to be unfavorable toward Germany's viewpoint. He was accepted by the German Government as League of Nations High Commissioner to Danzig after various other candidates had either refused the post, or had been rejected by Berlin or Warsaw.

The picture was said to be not badly damaged.

500 Gadgets Displayed At New York Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Nearly 500 inventions, representing the thought of housewives, business men, European refugees, a graduate nurse, letter carriers, a court reporter, stage and electrical technicians, and a well-known orchestra leader, are on view at the Inventors' Exposition in Spear Auditorium here Aug. 15. The show will continue through Aug. 26. Admission is free.

Among displays are a wireless airship, a device to control radio volume from any point in the home, a rotating clothesline, a twin frying pan, a submarine safety device, various mechanical swimming instructors for beginners, a musical typewriter which types tunes instead of words and a self-elevating painter's scaffold.

Other models entered in the exhibit are of kitchen utensils, electrical devices of many kinds, children's garments, safety devices for use in the home, railroad and airplanes, many new parlor games and aids to sleeping comfort.

Completion of the towers carrying feeder lines will bring Government-generated electricity to this portion of Oregon for the first time. Likewise, it will bring electricity to many rural communities for the first time, but that will not be realized until branch lines are laid during the next two years.

Donald H. Black

Mine Workers' \$500,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United Mine Workers supplied about \$500,000 for various phases of the 1936 Democratic campaign, Treasurer Oliver Quayle of the Party's National Committee said Aug. 14.

Dynamite Blast To Wrest Secrets Of Strange Cairn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
REGINA, Saskatchewan—Dynamite will be used to blast one of several strange cairns, which have excited the interest of amateur archaeologists in the Swan river country in Northeastern Saskatchewan.

It is planned to blast open one of the cairns to see if it is a burial mound or contains any relics of a pre-historic people.

These cairns stand along the bank of the Swan River. They are nine in number and their uniformity makes it unlikely that they are natural rock formations.

Composed of stratified rock, each mound is about 12 feet in diameter, six feet in height and hemispherical in shape. The rock is unlike any other found in the district and digging alongside has shown that the cairns are not outcroppings of rock.

Bulgarian Artist's Arrest as Spy Had Turks Embarrassed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—An ironic if not humorous example of the extreme tension in Europe is the detention of Bulgaria's leading artist and illustrator Boris Denev by Turkish police on charges of espionage.

The artist was spending a short vacation in Istanbul and busily making sketches of the beautiful panorama of the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn to be used later in making more elaborate paintings, when he was arrested.

It took him three days to convince the Turkish authorities that he was not drawing military plans and that little numerals and letters in his sketches denoted depth of shade and color, not a secret code.

After communication with the Bulgarian Government, the obvious misunderstanding was cleared up and Mr. Denev was released with apologies. However, his drawings still grace the archives of the Turkish police.

Industry Helps Level India's Caste System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Industrial development in India has contributed much to the breaking down of the caste system and its eventual elimination is possible, stated Sardar Hardit Singh Malik, Indian Government Trade Commissioner in New York for the United States and Canada, who is visiting here.

Furtherance of democratic institutions and speedier communications between countries which had facilitated close contact with other customs also aided in combating the system. It is not unusual, he said, to see members of the Brahman and the "untouchable" castes working together without prejudice in modern factories.

C. I. O. Acts to Unify Maritime Unions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The C. I. O. Maritime Committee took its first step Aug. 14 toward unifying C. I. O. maritime unions for legislative, bargaining and organizational purposes.

Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union on the East Coast, and head of the Committee, announced that the group had endorsed plans for banding unionized seamen, licensed officers and other marine groups into national unions co-ordinated through a National Maritime Federation.

The plans will be placed before the rank-and-file membership of the existing organizations, he said. The proposal is part of a general plan for bringing East and West Coast unions into closer partnership. At present separate organizations exist on each Coast, and unions on each Coast have maintained separate legislative officers in Washington.

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Drop in Rumanian Oil Output Laid to Mining Law and Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—Rumanian crude oil production has reached its lowest figure since the late twenties, and is expected to continue the downward trend until the Government introduces a new mining law.

The daily production is now 1,600 wagons (of 10 tons each). The average production throughout 1936 was 2,400 wagons. This was the high-peak year.

Mining laws, not to mention high taxation, are blamed for the present situation. A leading foreign oil expert stated recently that no more drilling would take place on the State lands—and the State has the lion's share—until the present mining law is at least modified so that compensation for discovery of new fields is more worthy of the risks involved.

Liberalized Law Sought

Some encouragement is seen in the fact that the Rumanian Government promised Sir Frederick Leith Ross, British economic expert, and his Commission, during their visit here in April to conclude a trade agreement, that a new and more generous mining law would be drawn up soon. It is understood that the new law is now on the desk of the Ministry of National Economy but that this must go before Parliament and Parliament has adjourned until the fall.

Many companies which had long leases on private lands have been able to carry on during the past few years without loss, but these, for the most part, are now obliged to explore State lands.

Another factor which might start production on an upward curve is the possibility that Germany might begin operations, and yet Germans are just as eager to have a new mining law as the English, American, Frenchmen and others.

Studied by German Experts

Under the Wohltat trade pact between Germany and Rumania it was agreed that a vast territory

Largest U. S. Land Plane Sold to Japanese Line

SANTA MONICA, Calif. (AP)—The Douglas DC-4, has been sold to the Japan Air Transport Line. A Douglas Aircraft Co. announcement said both United States Army and State Department officials favored the sale as a move to build up America's production capacity.

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Compromise on Danzig Forecast at Berlin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 15—Despite the many disturbing rumors current here there also exists a strong undercurrent of optimism based on the conviction that the recent Berchtesgaden conversations, which included talks of Reichsführer Hitler with Carl J. Burckhardt, League of Nations Commissioner to Danzig, as well as with Foreign Minister Count Ciano of Italy, were concentrated more upon finding a compromise over the Danzig issue than upon making it a war problem.

This does not mean of course that a solution has been found or that for the moment German and Polish standpoints are any closer together. But it does indicate the way in which the Axis powers as well as the rest of Europe would like to see the matter settled.

Simultaneously, however, it is clear that the Reich is leaving no stone unturned to complete its mobilization plans, so that diplomatic activity is combined

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Power Crosses the Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

On both the Oregon and Washington banks of the Columbia River at this point are rising what will be the world's two highest electric transmission towers. Like two huge steel spears pointing skyward, these cable suspenders will soar more than a tenth of a mile, to a point 534 feet above the level of the river across which the cable will reach.

The towers are to be a part of the 13-tower chain that will carry Bonneville power across the Columbia and Willamette Rivers and the Columbia and Oregon Sloughs. Towers across the Willamette will be 391 feet high, while those over Oregon Slough will be 265 feet and those over Columbia Slough 160 feet. The two main towers of this chain are more than 130 feet higher than the original two "highest towers" which carried Bonneville's power across the Columbia from Bradford's Island at Bonneville.

Construction Problems

Construction of the towers was more of a job than for an architect to design them and contractors to set them up, after the terrain had been studied. Several other matters had to be taken into consideration. Most important of these were steamships and airplanes. Water shippers wanted the contractors to make certain masts of ocean-going boats would have

plenty clearance. Then the Bureau of Aeronautics requested that the cable be placed not too high in the air as the Columbia was an air route.

A point was reached between the two groups. Shipping charts of the river will show cable suspension markings with a low-water clearance of 220 feet. Air maps will show the cable crossing and two towers. The latter will be painted in stripes for high visibility in the day time and will be floodlighted at night, with the addition of two flashing beacons from the tops.

Ice and Wind

The two main towers had to be made strong enough to carry a cable conducting 220,000 volts of electricity, plus the added weight of ice in winter. To achieve these points, Bonneville engineers designed anchor "posts" for the towers, each 141 feet high, higher than a 10-story building. These anchor posts will resist a pull from the tower up to 220,000 pounds.

This weight will not be reached until more than a half inch of ice has formed on the entire length of the cable, which will be nearly a mile long, plus the added pressure created by a wind blowing at about 60 miles an hour. Engineers are confident these two conditions never will occur simultaneously, nor is either likely to occur individually. The main towers, which

are anchored at the base, will withstand a 100-mile-an-hour gale.

Feeder Lines Planned

Construction cost of this part of the task of bringing Bonneville power to Oregon will be \$252,999. According to the Bonneville contract let for this work, the towers must be completed not later than Sept. 12. Lines will be insulated to carry 220,000 volts, but not more than 110,000 volts will pass through them until the lines through the Willamette Valley, with branch lines to adjacent districts, are completed.

Completion of the towers carrying feeder lines will bring Government-generated electricity to this portion of Oregon for the first time. Likewise, it will bring electricity to many rural communities for the first time, but that will not be realized until branch lines are laid during the next two years.

Donald H. Black

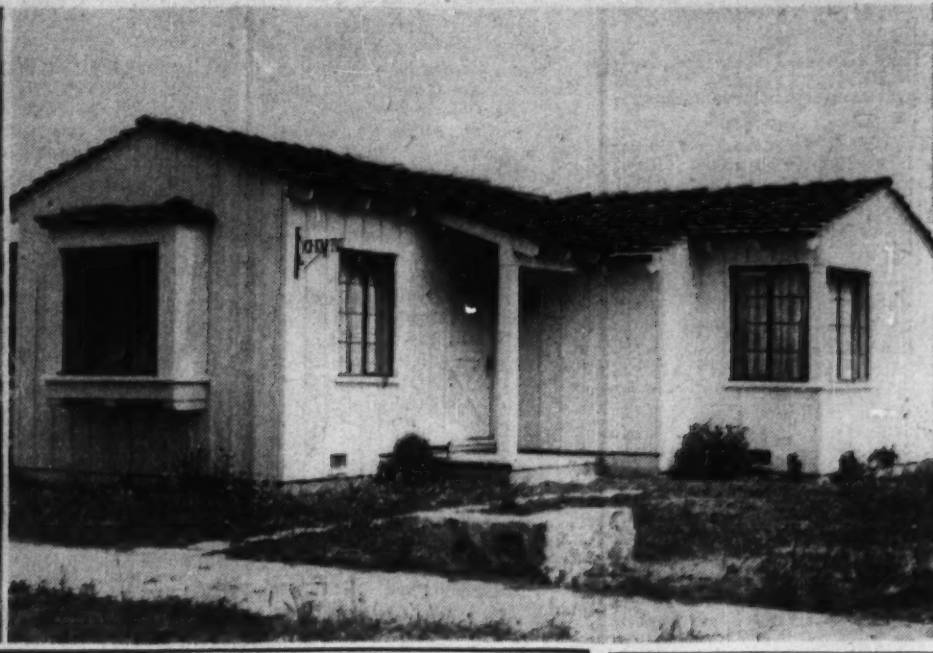
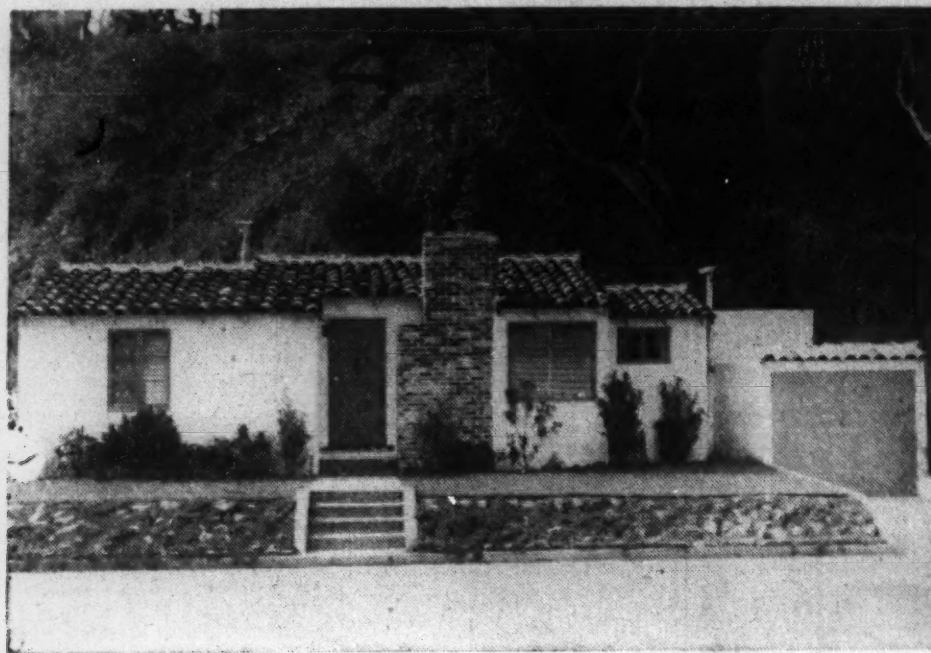
Mine Workers' \$500,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United Mine Workers supplied about \$500,000 for various phases of the 1936 Democratic campaign, Treasurer Oliver Quayle of the Party's National Committee said Aug. 14.

Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Decorative
Arts

Midget Cottages Exemplify Good Design

By Kathrine Morrison

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Carmel-by-the-Sea, Calif.
A minimum of housekeeping with a maximum of comfort—that is what the one-or-two-room cottage offers for the holidays. Many of them are so well planned and equipped that they are quite suitable as permanent homes for people living alone or for childless couples.

It may be objected that such

Gloria Finck Sloan

Interior Decorator
ConsultantInterior Decorator for The
Christian Science Building at
the New York World's Fair,
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places are too compact for year-round occupation; that the reasons which often restrict one's living quarters in the city to a one-room or two-room apartment do not exist in the country where land values are not so high. Such objections may have weight in cold or disagreeable climates. But in sunny lands like California, where life can be lived in the open most months during the year, it is a great relief to be able to reduce one's housekeeping responsibilities. A sense of freedom goes with locking up one's property and going away for a week-end visit or a month-long jaunt without having to think of a heavy rental or high interest payments. In other words, a small home in the right climate means greater liberty for sight seeing and travel, without any sacrifice of the amenities of life.

A description of a one-room cottage in Carmel will show how attractive and comfortable such tiny homes can be. This cottage is appropriately named the "Half Pint." It is designed so that a large,

single-paned window frames a beautiful picture of the Pacific, with pines and shrubbery in the foreground. This window has a very broad sill with two narrow casements to each side. Both of these casements can be opened. There is another bay window of similar construction. Also a third window alongside the fireplace on the same wall as the entrance door, so that there are plenty of cross-drafts.

A glance at the interior pictured with this article will give a good idea of the decorative brick fireplace with its wrought iron andirons. A door opens into the kitchen, which has a shallow bay window forming a dining recess. Between this recess and the sink is an open shelved cabinet with a round headed arch. Although this kitchen is small and of irregular shape, it contains everything one could possibly need in such a tiny establishment—an up-to-date range, an electric refrigerator and plenty of built-in cupboards. The observant visitor will not fail to notice such ingenious details as the ironing board enclosed in a shallow recess next to the bay window, thus ensuring a good light; and the rounded end of the sink, a feature much appreciated in such a restricted area.

Next to the kitchen is the bathroom. The space between it and the living room has been utilized cleverly as a closet and as a linen cupboard, the latter opening on both sides. The bathroom is reached through a dressing room which has a spacious closet along one wall. Under a small window is a built-in dressing table and a mirror.

The designer of this compact but very complete little cottage is a woman. This perhaps accounts for all these niceties of detail, which have been repeated, and to some extent elaborated, in a two-room cottage also situated in Carmel.

This One Has a Bedroom

In this larger cottage the bedroom, bath and dressing rooms form a small suite. The bedroom is big enough for twin beds to be placed symmetrically to each side of a window, opposite which is a mirror framed to do service as a cheval glass.

The plans of these houses are

somewhat unusual, due not only to the desire to include every possible convenience, but also to the shape of the lots which are on corners. Miniature patios form part of the garden lay-outs.

One of the illustrations with this article shows a straightforward inexpensive type of house in a seaside resort several miles north of Carmel. It is nothing more than a long rectangle with a small bedroom and bath at one end, a central living room with a kitchen at the other end and a garage beyond in the same district is L shaped. Such features as the bay window and the corner windows of the bedroom give a definite interest to what would otherwise be the simplest kind of exterior.

Cost About \$2,500

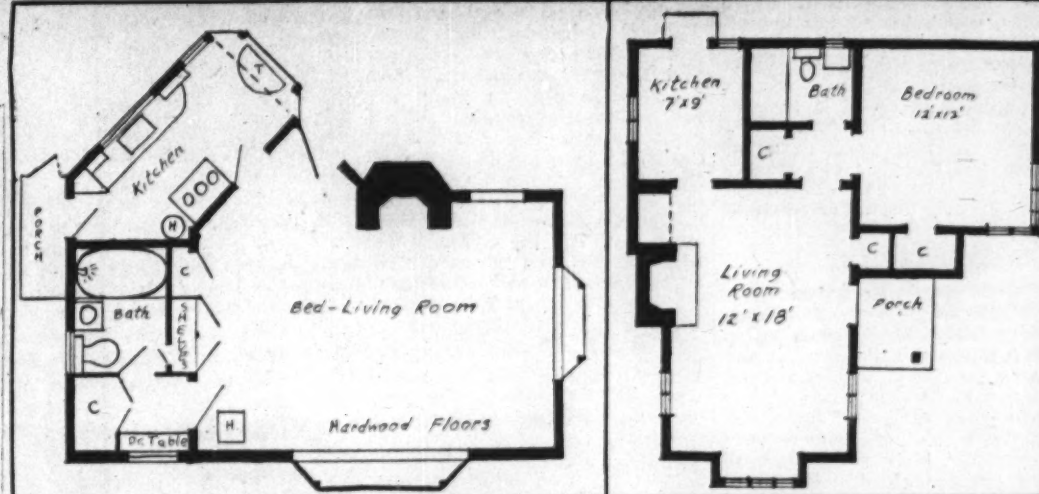
The cost of these one and two-room cottages is not great. On the last mentioned case it amounted to \$2,500. Prices vary, of course, according to the locality. But compare the interest on such modest outlays of capital with what you would probably spend during a long vacation and at week-ends, on hotel bills or overnight charges at first class auto camps, and you will be favorably impressed.

You would own your own summer home, planned and furnished according to your own tastes and needs. If you are one of those who put a premium on privacy and quietness, you would escape from the oftentimes disturbing proximities of hotel or auto camp accommodation. With a car, restaurants are generally within easy access for your principal meal. Lighter meals are not much trouble to prepare with the adequate equipment you would undoubtedly have. As to breakfast, it would be an unaccustomed joy to the city dweller to have it served in a shady patio.

Should Be Easily Rentable

Possibly you would object to returning year after year to the same neighborhood, no matter how alluring it might be. If you have chosen the place of your summer residence wisely, it should not be hard to rent your cottage. The popularity of the one or two-room house is growing so rapidly that you would probably have no trouble in finding a good tenant. Places with such names as the "Demi-Tasse," "Lilliput" or the "Nutshell" are apt to be more sought after than larger establishments.

In view of its many advantages, the midget cottage may appeal to some people not so much as a home, permanent or occasional, but as an investment. From this standpoint, good judgment is most essential in the selection of a locality. Picturesque but remote spots that you yourself might delight in, would hardly be acceptable to the average tenant. A place of natural beauty, not overcrowded nor hard to reach, prospects of appreciation in the value of real estate—these are some of the things to be thought of. If in addition you have a climate mild enough to be lived in the greater part of the year, you may consider that your choice approaches the ideal.



Plans by K. Morrison

Seashore cottages of one or two rooms have been developed with engaging skill and success by California architects, to provide easy housework and desired comforts in surroundings of good taste. . . . The one at the left, above, set against a cliff, has a pantile roof, a trim little lawn and a bit of shrubbery. Designed by Benjamin Schreyer, it is of simple plan. A central living room is between a small bedroom and bath at one end, and kitchen on the other, with a garage beyond. . . . The interior at center and the plan below it, help understand the description of "Half Pint,"—a one-room midget cottage. Ingenuity of plan and good taste in furnishing give to this one room interior the distinction usually identified with much larger places. The open door shows a glimpse of the kitchen. Designer: Mrs. Thoburn. . . . At right is a two-room and bath and kitchenette design by Wilton Smith. This accommodates two people comfortably. Each of all these attractive little homes has a fireplace, and much thought, taste, and experience are embodied in their devising.

Weston, Vt.

The renaissance of a Vermont hill-town whose inhabitants numbered 1,100 three generations ago, but about 400 recently, is described in a sixteen-page pamphlet titled, "Weston, Vermont: Past and Present," published by the Community Club of the town. Reading between the lines of this story one feels sure that numerous descendants of Weston's old families and other friends have been both active and generous in co-operating for the preservation of its town of 1797, furnishing it as a museum with many things once belonging to the Farmer and Mansur families, whose names it bears. The description of the contents seems needlessly extended if meant for visitors' use, for it covers three-quarters of the pages.

We should like to learn more about the Guild of Old Time Crafts and Industries, started three years ago. It is said this group has acquired a blacksmith's shop and tools for working other metals; that it has wood-working and grist mills, and aims to revive such early crafts and industries as are practical. Also projected, is a museum for display of tools and equipment used in all old-time local crafts.

A summer visitor has presented to the Community Club a playhouse, remodelled from a disused church, built a century ago. Here a summer theater and drama school are conducted through a ten-weeks season.

All this is evidence of a new and healthy order of things in Weston, and those who have brought it about are to be congratulated for the results. One query rises in the mind of a summer resident in another small and remote village: How much of the change is due to native participation, and how much to visitors' thought and labor and money? C. G. B.

Primitive American Arts

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

From Guatemala through the length of Mexico and into the states of New Mexico and Arizona, extends the region from which Catherine Oglesby has drawn the material for her book, "Modern Primitive Arts," published by Whittlesey House, New York at \$3.00.

We are told that the author's acquaintance with primitive peoples whose work she esteems so highly, began in her girlhood in Indian Territory, when she attended the same school as did Indian children. It would seem that some such early and long continued sympathy and understanding, is needed to account for her intimate and full knowledge of native crafts and the motives of those who pursue them in traditional manner.

Not elsewhere in America may now be found aboriginal art so purely expressing spontaneous impulse to give attractions of form and color to objects of common use. The deep and innate desire has been expressed not only in the weaving, basketry, pottery and wearing apparel peculiar to each tribe or district, but in the words of an old Navaho chant which she quotes:

May it be delightful, my house
From my head to my feet, may it
be delightful

Where I lie may it be delightful
All above me may it be delightful
All around me may it be delightful

In simplicity that impresses with its sincerity, here is the voice of man's timeless urge, leading him in all ages and lands to aspire in spirit and to embody beauty in the works of his hands.

Santa Fe shops show how great is the demand for native pottery and weavings and silverwork of that region, at the same time shocking those who would cherish the aims of that ancient chant. Strong currents of commercialism, which degrade high standards and urge fast production, is depicted in these pages, but without dismay, for the writer meets groups who devotedly encourage loyalty to the best standards of the past.

Even more to be deplored is the condition in Mexico City, Guadalajara and other centers, but we are directed to many off-main-route villages where pots, blankets

and baskets of the better sort may be found by the insistent and discriminating. For this country, five centers are named, with the villages best reached from each one listing the things to be found in each village.

There is advice for buyers who seek objects of most desirable quality, but lack knowledge of the peculiar merits to look for in each type of article and community. Abundant historical background is given for the several regions as their products are explained, and the descriptions of such operations as dyeing give details of all stages and ingredients noticed in the practice of different places.

Photographs of a dozen typical artisans lend reality to the text, and there is a helpful bibliography and an index. This reviewer would exchange both these for adequate maps of the several districts in which places mentioned are located. He was quite stumped with mention of Acoma, for example, key point of a described boundary, for the name was not in any available atlas or gazetteer. There were other similar puzzles for the would-be tourist for whom the book presumably was written.



American Furniture Mart Photo by Orison

These Lamps Hold a Hint of the Antique Although Electrically Equipped

Style shows and Buyers' Markets are sure to have some sensations as well as serious and artistic displays. Here is one venture at answering the lamp-base question—by utilizing those coverless old sugar bowls and teapots that may have been cluttering your top shelves, or which can be bought in antique shops for a song or two. However, you may not care for what looks like a kerosene-burning lamp, with the oil where sugar or a beverage once belonged.

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southern and western states.

The Decorators' Club, 745 Fifth
Avenue, is showing through Sep-
tember 2 students' renderings of
interior design. The work has been
collected from a large number of
schools within the United States.

Riding the Spectacular Trail Ridge Road



A Scene in the Denver Mountain Area

A sign beside the man in a straw hat announces that the altitude at this point on the road to Grand Lake is 12,100 feet.

Middle West Offers Attractions to Tourists

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

Chicago

To those who haven't been to the "Middle West" it may sound like a vast stretch of prairie penciled with little Main Streets, but to one who has traveled through the Great Lakes and Mississippi Valley states by train, bus, airplane, and river, it is a great area rich in contrasts, full of historic lore—in short, the best sort of touring country.

Up north are the glaciated areas, rich in lakes and forests, a country that seems to be made for either winter or summer vacations. In summer it is cool and woody in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan; in winter there is a land made for winter sports. Lake Superior and Lake Michigan have splendid beaches. St. Paul and Minneapolis are cities with style—clean, modern, naturally endowed with parks and lakes.

Northern Michigan has attractions of its own, notably the scenic southern shore of Lake Superior with its great red rocks and smooth white beaches. There are good drives and plenty of camps for the tourist. Crossing from northern to southern peninsulas of this oddly-shaped State, is historic Mackinac Island.

fort of fur-trading days, now a resort island of great appeal to travelers.

Scenic Region

Those northern states of the Missouri River system, the Dakotas and Nebraska, usually are thought of as prairie states, but there is the famous scenic region of the Black Hills right in the midst of them. Even Montana, which many think of as just ranch country, has a dozen national forests with trails for riding. The Mississippi River that begins as an insignificant little stream in Minnesota and ends majestically at New Orleans, La., is in itself a great Midwest attraction. One of its scenic sections is that part that flows past Iowa, making the State's eastern boundary. There is MacGregor, Iowa, with its beautiful forest preserve on high bluff land, and amusing little Guttenberg, settled by Germans long ago.

In Missouri the Mississippi grows wider, more impressive. There is no better lookout to see its splendor than the campus of the Principia, near St. Louis, close to the point where the Missouri joins the big river. Here are more wooded bluffs, so unspoiled that one can imagine the Indians have just left them. To the southeast of St. Louis are

the Ozarks, laced with good roads that are said to be traveled by 1,000,000 tourists each year. In spring, when fruit trees are in bloom and streams and creeks are bubbling with melted snow, there really is no place like the Ozarks. There is riding, golf, and for those who like caves, some 100,000 caverns to be explored.

Magnificent Colorado

Of course, though, the big mountains and scenery will be found farther west. Colorado has far more than its share of Rocky Mountain magnificence, with two national parks, Rocky Mountain, and Mesa Verde, and one grand peak after another, including Pike's Peak. New scenic drives have made some of the finest scenery easily accessible. Wyoming, to the north and Mexico to the south have the right combination for dude ranching—great grazing plains with near-by mountains. These, too, have national parks. Wyoming, its Yellowstone and Grand Teton parks; New Mexico, its Carlsbad Caverns.

But to get back to the Midwest proper, those good, solid midwestern states that aren't supposed to have scenic attractions—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio. It's surprising what you can find there.

Illinois State Parks

Illinois has 18 other well-scattered State parks. Its next-door neighbor, Indiana, is famous for State playgrounds. But both these States and Kentucky have an attraction for tourists claimed by no other section of the United States—the Lincoln country. The places in these three States where Lincoln lived as child, boy, and man are all charming spots, and now that they have been restored to a considerable extent to their original state, they are well worth going out of one's way to see. You start at Hodgenville, Ky., and end at Springfield, Ill., and New Salem, its neighbor, and you've had the experience of migrating with the Lincolns.

Ohio is a State of many cities and almost every one has some speciality, either of manufacture or history. To the north, along Lake Erie, are big industrial cities, while in the southern part of the State and those cities and towns along the Ohio River are just like pages out of a history book, still bearing the marks of their comparatively distant past.

New Orleans Exerts Pull

New Orleans, of course, exerts a strong pull from the more northern states when winter rolls around. It is, of all New World places, the most French in atmosphere—and food. Not that New Orleans copies Paris; it just does things in the French way with a dash of gaiety and a touch of the artistic.

A river trip which will hark back to the days of Mark Twain has been planned by the American Express Company in conjunction with the Greene Line, in sending the steamer Gordon C. Greene down the waters of the Ohio, down the Mississippi to New Orleans, following the river route of old. The steamer will leave Cincinnati Oct. 1, stopping at Louisville the next day and on the fourth day navigating the Mississippi itself.

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Old World Customs Studied Through WPA's Chicago Tours

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Four years of free educational tours conducted by WPA under sponsorship of the Chicago Board of Education, are reported to have increased international understanding, given citizens a better grasp of municipal problems, and started high school graduates on careers.

Trips to foreign communities that began with a visit to Chautauque have multiplied until they now include most of the foreign settlements in the city, and range down the alphabet—from Armenian to Yugoslavian.

Watching a gay Italian festival, an orchestra of Moors in colorful costume, or a German community making ready for Christmas, has so aroused interest in the customs of far-off lands that regular study classes in National Traditions have been established. The music and art of foreign countries are being studied, and appreciation and understanding are taking the place of prejudice. Visits to crowded sections have brought

home to citizens the need for better housing and recreation places. The tours are helping high school students in classes on careers, by taking them to industries, business houses, and professional institutions. University students use the tours as a sort of laboratory for social studies, and freshmen of the Chicago Teachers College are required to go on the trips as a means of learning about the organization and problems of the city.

Tour attendance the past year was 76,904, an increase of 10,000 over any previous year, according to H. K. Seltzer, WPA Director. On an average, 83 persons attend a public tour, and 40 a special club or school group.

An innovation this past year was the giving out of Tour Prefaces—a leaflet detailing background information about the people or community to be visited. Subjects of the Prefaces included the migratory workers' area on West Madison Street, Churches of the Eastern Rite, and studies of the Poles, Lithuanians, Russians, Swedes, Danes, and Chinese.

Diesel-Electric Train Takes Over Pikes Peak Run

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PIKES PEAK, Colo.—The old tilted steam locomotives that for almost 50 years have been pushing sight-seers to the top of America's most famous mountain have now been replaced by the world's first rack-rail Diesel-electric locomotive, built by General Electric engineers for the Manitou and Pikes Peak Railway, highest cog railway in the world.

The new locomotive is arranged to provide traction at the wheels as well as the rack-rail, but not simultaneously. Three Diesel-electric generating units power the two-axle, 20-ton engine. Each unit is rated 160 horsepower at 1,800 feet above sea level, but at the top of Pikes Peak, elevation 14,109 feet, the engines drop to about 100 horsepower.

The trip to the Peak starts from Manitou at an elevation of 6,562 feet. An hour and ten minutes is the running time to the top. Son-of-a-Gun Hill is the steepest part of the climb, coming about a third of the way up. The grade here is about 25 per cent. Going down the locomotive simply backs down in front of the passenger car. Dynamic braking assists in holding the car at a safe speed.

Spencer Penrose, colorful figure in the development of Colorado's mining and related industries, is President of the railway. It was completed in the spring of 1931 under the direction of a Swiss engineer. Among other similar type railways are the Jungfrau, Mt. Pilatus, and Mt. Rigi roads in Switzerland, and Mt. Washington railway in New Hampshire.

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The Remembered Spring

ALL THIS was very long ago. For it was in August of 1795 that Timothy Dickinson, this pastoral parson of Jaalam, made his journey to Dartmouth College and, in his careful, flowing script, set down this record of his travels. But always of late years, when August comes in and the green-bladed corn stands high in our Jaalam fields, I think of this journey of his. Now one may swing the long circuit that he took—northward to Hanover beside the Connecticut, and southward to his boyhood home in Amherst, and eastward to Jaalam again—within the compass of a day. Timothy was ten days on the road. And to plod with him along the dusty roads of a century and a half ago, to read his daily entries in this green-covered diary, is pleasant.

In Timothy there lived a steady affection for Dartmouth; yearly he records the Commencement date, and there are frequent references to his classmates. It was two years after this pilgrimage of his, in 1797, that a swarthy, black-eyed youth named Daniel Webster became a freshman there; but as there were barely men before Agamemnon, so before Daniel there were those who loved this small college. And Timothy, in 1795, was already an old grad; he had entered in '81, graduated in '85, spent the next year in Hanover as Preceptor of Moor's Indian Charity School. Memory of these five good years lay deep in his heart.

In 1795, his brother Fowler was to graduate. Timothy had finished haying; his fields were raked, his barn mows full. So, on a Sabbath in mid-August, Timothy told his people of his intent, at meeting. And on Monday, before dawn, when the lacy spiderwebs in the grass were beaded with dew, he set out.

It all seems quaintly clear, today. The hoots take their steady, plodding rhythm; the saddlebags creak like the chirping of small crickets. Now the familiar fields are left; the sun rises and drinks the lowland mists. "I went through Concord; experienced the civilities of Mr. Packard of Chelmsford; & rode in the Evening to Huston's in Tyngsborough, an excellent Tavern, copper-colored." You hear the old North Bridge echo beneath the hoots; dust rises, drifts, powders the sky-blue of roadside chicory. Now the Merrimack drowns seaward under the lowering summer sun; and in the evening cool, while the swallows dip and swoop, Timothy swings off, somewhat stiffly, before this rambling, copper-colored tavern. A good day's travel. Forty miles.

He saddled again, at dawn, breakfasted in Dunstable, at the Rev. Mr. Kidder's and "a Table full of amiable Daughters." There were certain amenities of travel, in 1795. He rode on, with a Mr. Wood, through Merrimack, through a sandy land of orchards; at Bedford he met the Quakers going to a monthly meeting at Ware and traveled in their company toward Goffstown. There is again a quaintness here; you see sober Timothy in black, the Quaker gray and brown, the bonneted women demurely riding pillion, the soft charm of the Quaker speech. Timothy writes: "The dress of their women is charming to me. Simplicity is powerful." He stopped that night with Brother Harris, in Dunbarton.

Jaalam seems distant now; two days of steady travel have set Timothy a full eighty

miles from home. To the north the mountains are dark against the white August sky; scythes still swing on the hill fields; at dusk the air vibrates with the whir of homing pigeons. Timothy lingers; he had preached hereabout before settling in Jaalam; now he visits and makes but twenty-five miles in two days. It rains, and he rides in the chiming of roadside brooks; "Since I came into New-Hampshire I have admired the Loaded Orchards, exuberant Goodness, & the wisdom of their Government in ordering Guide Posts, at the parting of Roads." He is now the traveled man; he heard "that in all our Rain, this Season, there has been a drought in Canada." He tarried with Mr. Severan at Salisbury; the summer rain whippers in the elms, and the talk sways between church and crops.

Then a full day of riding. He dined at Bullock's, pressed on to College, arrived at evening. In the dusk the road swings about the hill shoulder; across the river the high Norwich hills are black against the apple-green afterglow; town and College lie below—the lights, the roofs under the mounded dark trees, the distant murmur of voices. Something catches at Timothy's throat; there is a sudden flooding memory of drowsy lectures, the leathery scent of thumb-worn books, the long, long talks under the elms and stars of summer nights. Then he shakes the reins, goes down to meet his brother and lodge at Col. Brewster's.

And there is a note of clear happiness and pride in Timothy's diary of the next five days. Here is the entry of that next day: "At College, Belle, Musick, Salutations, Invitations, Students walking, riding & running. New Buildings. The Arts do flourish here. Spacious Stores. Post & Printing Offices. I am happy to see you, will you take Tea with me? etc. I delivered a Sermon, in the Chapel at Evening Prayers." Across nearly a century and a half, that note still rings clear and golden. His brother and sister came up from Amherst; they walked on the Plain in the evening, admiring the new church in the new Dartmouth Hall. He records eagerly: "We are to expect One Scene of Exhibitions, till Commencement be over." And Timothy listens gravely to the exhibition of the Musical Society, to the Social Friends' Dialogue "with Musick & Epilogue Theatrick." The Phi Beta Kappa Society marched, heard a lecture, dined; he heard the United Fraternity's oration; an illumination of the college and the hall closed the day. All this was new since Timothy's day. Like all old grads, he was the product of a simpler and a sterner time. But he liked it, rejoiced. Here was growth, progress.

Perhaps Timothy was a bit weary, somewhat dazed by so much splendor. For the entry of Commencement Day is short. "Exercises in the New Meeting House, for the first time. Much civil company from this New Country. The Audience were entertained with Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldaic, Orations, Syllogisms, Forensicks, etc. Some, however," he notes, perhaps in relief, "were in *Lingua vernacula*. 32 Graduated. A. B. I did not go to the Ball, but conversed with Tutor Fisk until very late in the evening." Candles flicker in the cool air from the hills, and moth shadows wheel against the white walls; there is the dull, cool gleam of pewter, the brown calfskin books neatly in row; the two voices flow against a murmured background of violins and horns through the scented summer night. And, very late, Timothy went back to Col. Brewster's to write in his diary.

There was more to this journey. Next morning the four Dickinsons rode south, Timothy and Irene, Ezekiel and young Fowler with his fresh sheepskin crackling in his saddlebags and the solemnity of the young graduate in his thoughts. It is quite likely, however, that neither Amherst College, which he helped found, nor his grand-daughter Emily's poems entered his long meditations. There was a family reunion at Amherst; then Timothy rode eastward again and came to Jaalam, "having performed," he writes, "a Journey of nearly 400 miles and having seen, in the country through which I passed, many Improvements in Husbandry, Science, Arts, Health & Plenty." But as now one rides again with Timothy, it is the first part of the record that one remembers best.

And I think that so did Timothy, in the after years. He was never to revisit this college of his youth; almost yearly, however, he attended Harvard Commencement, to see his pupils through examinations. Usually he came home shaking his head. "Shameful conduct in the Hall, after Dinner." "The Exercises, a Dish of Politics." "Saw the Lion, & as I rode past the Common on my way home, some were buying, some selling, fiddling, dancing." But then, Timothy was a Dartmouth man, and perhaps a Harvard graduate would have noted a rustic simplicity in Timothy's beloved Commencement. But he would, surely, have understood Timothy's affection for this small college.

For, parting with Tutor Fisk, in candid quaintness Timothy closed the day's record with: "This Place is sacredly pleasant to me, for here I saw the Works of God, in the Outpouring of his Spirit, in 1781. Here, I first rejoiced in the Divine Character & Government. Here, I thought that I first tasted the Lord was Gracious." To that, one can add nothing. There Timothy, old grad, speaks for all old graduates, for all who, in maturity, revisit the familiar places of youth. We come back to drink again of the remembered spring, and find it ever sweet in our mouths.

DANIEL CHASE

Flowers That Are a Part of Dress

IT ISN'T that the flowers of the South Seas are more varied or more beautiful than anywhere else in the world. It's that the islanders use them in such delightful ways. Flowers are a part of their daily dress. A Tahitian maiden is feeling very low indeed if she doesn't tuck a flower over her ear when she slips on her fresh pareu after a dip in the stream. In the afternoon, the native man dons a flower for his festive mood, and in the evening he wears a wreath. It is the only ornament they have. Their simple dress and their glorious hair is adorned only with flowers.

In the Society Islands, they used to charm me with their exquisite floral offerings. Sometimes, it would be a single gardenia folded in a leaf like a cocoon and pinned with a piece of stem. Once I was presented with a long banana leaf, its entire length

pinned together with these little stem-pins, filled with tiare Tahiti, those exquisite perfume purveyors. A huge leaf would be placed gently on the cabin top and laughing eyes would wait for me to take out the pinnings. Inside would be a mound of hibiscus buds gathered in the cool of the morning. As soon as they were exposed to the heat of the sun, the leaves would uncurl and come to life. They would suddenly pop out to full-blown blossoms and go dancing over the boat in the wind, like little fairies with spread tulle skirts. They would cover the whole cabin-top. It was their favorite gift to me and I never ceased to enjoy their enjoyment and the surprising display. I have come upon gardenia bushes, with half the blossoms covered by tiny tents, each made of a leaf, to keep them from all blooming at once.—MARY SHREWDEN FARMSTOCK, in "I Ran Away to Sea at Fifty." (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)



"SUZANNE DE BOURBON": A Portrait by the Maitre de Moulins

THE MAITRE DE MOULINS is a name which has been bestowed upon a French artist of whose actual identity nothing is known. There are several panels extant of a style similar enough to warrant their being attributed to the same hand. Since the masterpiece of the group is an altarpiece in the Moulins Cathedral, the master has been named for that place.

This portrait is now in the collection of Mme. de Yturbe in Paris. It was in the possession of the House of Bourbon until 1890. August L. Mayer considered that this panel was painted by the Maitre de Moulins in the first years of the sixteenth century. It may have been the left wing of a diptych upon the other wing of which it is thought there was a portrayal of the Madonna.

Suzanne de Bourbon was the daughter of Anne de Beaulieu, daughter of Louis XI. Her father was Pierre II of Bourbon. Suzanne was born in 1491; married in 1503; died in 1521. Here we see her in subdued elegance. Her pendant is in the shape of a fleur-de-lis, encrusted with pearls and precious stones.

The Maitre de Moulins was a northern French painter. He probably assimilated ideas from Hugo van der Goes, the Flemish master. While the style of the Maitre de Moulins has the sensitive beauty in color and pattern, the solemn mood of the Flemish, connoisseurs are inclined to think that there is already a margin of difference in the French primitives which distinguishes them from the neighboring school.

August Day With Clouds

The clouds were low enough to let their shadows run dark across the grass before the wind. It was a meadow, but with second growth it had for years been called night-pasture-field.

Whether the rapid shadows chased the sun, or sun chased shadows, it was hard to say; each came across a stretch of August yield, and each was gone, and neither came to stay.

FRANCES FROST

Introduction to Egypt

THAT FIRST INTRODUCTION to the true East is wonderful. The kaleidoscopic effect of the streets, with their hurrying crowds in all sorts of costumes, the constantly recurring groups of people that might have come out of the New Testament or the Arabian Nights, cannot help but delight the artist, and why more pictures of the East are not satisfactory is hard to understand.

The ride to Cairo by train the next day was full of interest and excitement; it was all so new and different. The people working in the fields, the little mud villages, and especially the camels, slow-moving in long

strings, as they had been for ages, and would continue for other ages, gave you somehow the feeling of how little time counted in this old, old world. Then the glimpse of the Nile as we crossed it, with its picturesque boats with pointed sails, like the wings of birds; altogether it was a scene to be remembered.

We reached Cairo after dark, and I shall never forget that drive through mysterious streets, after we had been extricated from the usual bedlam at the station.

The Muski was in those days much more picturesque than it is now—there were few European shops in it, and it was covered over with awnings to keep out the sun, and with its bustling crowds it had a mystery and centuries-old look that it has now in a great measure lost. As we drove through it, at night, it was especially weird, with the queer cries of the coachman demanding right of way, and mysterious figures just escaping being run over; grunting camels looming out of the darkness, and passing on with the indifferently and cynical expression that belongs to them.

At last we stopped at the mouth of a dark alley and were requested to descend. Suddenly, at a turn of the alley there burst on our view a gate, and, beyond, a fairy garden lighted by lanterns, truly a scene from the Arabian Nights, and this was the Hotel du Nile, our destination. The hotel was only two stories high, and extended on three sides of the garden, the other being enclosed by a high wall; over which was a view of another garden with native houses and palms and a minaret. What could one ask more? A gallery ran round the garden, on which the bedrooms gazed; it was covered with trailing vines, purple bougainvillea and others, and the garden below was gay with hibiscus and other strange flowers.—From "Random Memories," by ERNEST WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

God's Encircling Arms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH IS BEING said today about what is called encirclement. The term derives all that makes it formidable from the conviction that men and nations are antagonistic, and are seeking to frustrate and impoverish one another.

Christian Science sheds the true light upon the question of encirclement. It teaches that God is infinite Love, filling all space, knowing no barriers or boundaries, equally available to all. It further teaches that man, made, as the Bible tells us, in God's image and likeness, dwells as idea in the one infinite Mind, which is Love. Nothing can separate man from God, his infinite source, nor can any evil influence intrude upon the allness of the one Mind, which is wholly good. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, makes this statement in her hymn, "Mother's Evening Prayer" (Poems, p. 4): "His arm encircles me, and mine, and all." This, then, is true encirclement. Moses declared of divine Love (Deuteronomy 33:27), "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms."

But one may say, How is it possible to bring these statements into relation with present-day conditions and utilize them in daily life? Christian Science teaches that one's experiences are representative of one's thinking. If the thoughts which we entertain are composed chiefly of fear, dread, distrust of our neighbors, and apprehension as to the future, we may ring ourselves around with such a sense of danger that it seems like a solid wall blocking our progress in every direction. If, however, we begin to apply the teachings of Christian Science to the situation, namely, that God, Love, fills all space, and is all-power, we shall soon see that in reality there is no cause for fear. If we are striving to see our true selfhood as God's reflection, we must also endeavor to see that the same spiritual fact applies to our neighbor.

In the book of Genesis we read that Jacob was told that his brother, Esau, whom he had wronged, was coming to meet him with a number of armed men. Jacob spent the night in mighty wrestling with false material sense, until he was enlightened by an angel, or pure thought from God, which came to his assistance. As the day broke he gained a spiritual victory, and went forward to meet Esau. What was the result?

Les bras de Dieu, qui nous encerclent

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

CES TEMPS-CI, nous entendons beaucoup parler de ce qu'on nomme l'encercllement. Tout ce qui pourrait rendre ce terme formidable, c'est la persuasion que les hommes et les peuples sont antagonistes, qu'ils cherchent mutuellement à se frustrer ou à s'appauvrir.

Sur cette question de l'encercllement, la Science Chrétienne projette la lumière de la vérité. Elle nous enseigne que Dieu est l'Amour infini, remplissant tout l'espace, ne connaissant ni barrières ni frontières, également accessible à tous. Elle enseigne en outre que l'homme, créé, nous dit la Bible, à l'image et selon la ressemblance de Dieu, demeure en tant qu'idée dans l'unique Entendement infini, dans l'Amour. Rien ne peut séparer l'homme d'avec Dieu, sa source infinie; aucune mauvaise influence ne peut empêcher sur la totalité du seul Entendement, qui est absolument bon. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, dans un hymne intitulé "Prière maternelle du soir" (Poems, p. 4), dit en parlant de Dieu: "Son bras m'encerclle moi, les miens et tous." Voilà donc le véritable encercllement. Au sujet de l'Amour divin, Moïse déclarait (Deutéronome 33:27): "Le Dieu de tous les siècles est ton sûr asile; ses bras éternels te soutiennent."

Il est dit par-avant: Est-il possible d'établir un lien entre ces énoncés et la situation présente? Comment les utiliserai-je dans la vie journalière? La Science Chrétienne enseigne que ce qui nous arrive est en quelque sorte le reflet de notre penser. Si nous entretenons surtout des pensées telles que la crainte, la terreur, l'apprehension concernant l'avenir, la méfiance à l'égard de nos voisins, nous dressons autour de nous un sentiment de danger qui semble une épaisse muraille

arrêtant tous nos progrès. Par contre, si en face d'une situation quelconque, nous commençons d'appliquer les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne—que Dieu, l'Amour, remplit l'espace et qu'il est tout-pouvoir—nous verrons bientôt qu'en réalité la crainte est sans motif. Nous nous efforçons de voir notre vrai moi en tant que réflexion divine; mais il nous faut aussi chercher à voir que le même fait spirituel s'applique à notre prochain.

Comme nous l'apprend la Genèse, Jacob en une certaine occasion apprit que son frère Esau, auquel il avait autrefois fait tort, venait à sa rencontre avec une troupe armée. Jacob passa la nuit à lutter héroïquement contre le faux sens matériel; finalement un ange, une pure pensée émanant de Dieu, vint au secours du patriarche et l'éclaira. Au lever de l'aurore, Jacob remporta une victoire spirituelle; puis il s'avança à la rencontre d'Esau. Qu'en résulta-t-il? Au lieu de voir un ennemi vindicatif, Jacob donna la vision d'un ennemi spirituellement reconnu son frère tel qu'il était réellement; voyant en lui la réflexion de Dieu, il déclara (Genèse 33:10): "J'ai vu ta face comme on voit la face de Dieu, et tu m'as accueilli favorablement." Reconnaître l'individualité spirituelle de l'homme amena la réconciliation; il doit toujours en être ainsi, puisque rien de mauvais ou de faux ne peut subsister devant la connaissance de Dieu, s'exprimant par Son idée spirituelle.

Il n'en faut pas conclure que si un élément regrettable s'introduit dans notre carrière humaine, nous devons refuser de le percevoir et d'y résister. Mais nous devons remplacer le faux par son antidote, la vérité spirituelle. Quand le disciple comprend que les choses qui paraissent crées en division et les malentendus ont leur source dans le mensonge du mal, s'opposant au bien; quand il se rend compte que la seule manière d'y faire face consiste à soutenir ce qui est vrai, et cela malgré toutes les résistances—il commence à trouver la solution de chaque problème et par conséquent il aide à établir la paix universelle.

C'est dans l'Entendement où tout est inclus que nous demeurons en réalité; or son code bienfaisant et sage ne prévoit jamais l'oppression, la crainte, l'ambition dérangée. On y trouve par contre le déroulement infini des idées nobles et constructives, qu'il s'agit d'employer pour le bien de tous. Apprenons à chercher toujours ce qui rapproche et non ce qui divise mentalement les individus et les peuples; nous arriverons ainsi à une compréhension de l'unité véritable qui refusera de tenir pour réelles les croyances agressives. En effet, nous aurons entrevu le sens profond des paroles suivantes, écrites par Mrs. Eddy dans Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures), à la page 496: "Retenez perpétuellement cette pensée, — que c'est l'idée spirituelle, le Saint-Esprit et le Christ, qui vous met à même de démontrer, avec une certitude scientifique, la règle de la guérison, basée sur son Principe divin, l'Amour, qui soutient, protège, et environne tout l'être véritable."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientifiques Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'édition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Jewelweed

The rock guards it; orange caps flaunt against the stony background. Tenderness, beauty, freshened by the rain, are impressed in the creek's rooted bed, flanked by two trickles of water, bringing amazement to the beholder.

DANIEL SMYTHE

Instead of seeing a vengeful foe, Jacob's spiritualized vision recognized his brother as he really was, as God's reflection, and he said (Genesis 33:10): "I have seen thy face, as though I had seen the face of God, and thou wast pleased with me." Reconciliation followed this recognition of man's spiritual selfhood, as it always must do, since nothing false or evil can stand before the recognition of God, expressed through His spiritual idea.

This does not mean that we should refuse to cognize and resist a wrong condition when it comes into our human experience. But we must replace what is wrong with its antidote—spiritual truth. As individuals realize that whatever seems to divide and cause misunderstanding has its root in the one lie of evil, opposing itself to good, and that it can be met only by upholding that which is true, in the face of all opposition, they begin to find the solution to every problem, and in this measure engender the establishment of world peace.

It is within all-embracing Mind that we really dwell; and in its beneficent and wise rule there is no oppression, no fear, no greed. Therein is the endless unfolding of grand, constructive ideas, to be used for the benefit of all.

As we learn to look always for points of concord instead of differences of opinion between individuals and nations, there will be formed an understanding of true unity, which will refuse to accept as real any aggressiveness, for we shall have glimpsed the deep meaning of Mrs. Eddy's words (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 496): "Hold perpetually this thought,—that it is the spiritual idea, the Holy Ghost and Christ, which enables you to demonstrate, with scientific certainty, the rule of healing, based upon its divine Principle, Love, underlying, overlying, and encompassing all true being."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

Ambition

O, I who am planted
Domestically here
Would have my feet acquire
Grace of running deer,

And I who drowse often
Till the wind is past
Would learn how a burr oak
Faces to the blast.

I who am earth-bound
Regularly would skim,
Like the geese honking,
To the world's rim.—

O, I who, in singing,
Hesitate and stutter,
Would learn music beautiful
As the birds utter.—

And I whom convention
Stalks from dawn till dawn,
Would own a blue mountain
For being free upon.

ELAINE V. EMANS

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE
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BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1939

Director of Recreation Keeps Them Busy in the Summertime

Bootblack Tells
Why Legislators
'Had to Go Home'

Leo, bootblack at the State House and Federal Building, who steps up trade by cleaning cars between shines, volunteered his views on prorogation of the Legislature to a customer today. Leo said business was "not so good," and then added this explanation on a dropping off of trade:

"You know all those smart men up at the State House? Well, they had an election last week. Most of them weren't elected, and had to go home."

Ex-Policeman Attempts
To Divide Crime Blame

The Suffolk County Grand Jury today heard Paul A. Petzold, former Boston policeman, who allegedly named three other policemen as having known about a series of crimes in Greater Boston for which Petzold has been indicted. This was Petzold's fourth appearance before the Grand Jury. He was called today in connection with an attempted break at the Howard Johnson restaurant on Huntington Avenue.

Petzold and five others have been indicted in connection with a break in the S. S. Pierce Company store at Copley Square from which \$2,000 was taken and which for armed robbery of a Brighton rent collector.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy, with little change in temperature, tonight and Wednesday. Gentle southerly winds, becoming easterly Thursday. Partly cloudy, moderate warm, possibility of scattered showers after afternoon showers.
Maine: New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.
Connecticut: Rhode Island and Massachusetts: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.
Atlantic Coast: Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds becoming southerly; partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures					
	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	88	Minneapolis	63	87
Birmingham	80	85	New Orleans	78	92
Chicago	68	81	New York	69	89
Denver	58	78	Norfolk	74	91
El Paso	71	90	Philadelphia	76	87
Kansas City	72	89	St. Louis	76	87
Los Angeles	81	93	San Francisco	66	86
Miami	83	94	Washington	73	87

A—7-30 a. m. E. D. A. T. Aug. 15.
B—Maximum Aug. 14.

A—7:30 a. m. E. D. T. Aug. 15.
B—Maximum, Aug. 14.

High Tides at Boston
Tuesday, 12:15 a. m.; height 11 ft. 11 in.
Wednesday, 12:44 a. m.; height 11 ft. 3 in.
Light all vehicles by 8:17 p. m.

Boston Remembers Its Youngsters Even When School Is Out

Something for everybody to do is the motto of the Park Department, as these photos show: 1. Three boys who found refreshment in the Frog Pond on the Common. 2. Future yachtsmen awaiting their turn in a model yacht regatta. 3. A jackstone contest for the girls. 4. Classifying a competitor in a playground marble contest. 5. William M. (Bill) Mullen, Director of Recreation, Boston Park Department, who plans the activities. 6. A runner-up in a girls' horseshoe-pitching contest. 7. Movie strip of a youthful acrobat in action in the Fenway Playground.

Running a Union Easier Than Textile Mill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WOONSOCKET, R. I., Aug. 15.—Running a successful textile union is one thing and attempting to operate a mill successfully is another—so Joseph Schmets, President of the Independent Textile Union here, has learned.

Mr. Schmets boasts that he is the head of the largest organized unit in New England—12,000 textile and other forms of craftsmanship in the Blackstone Valley. He does not boast that he is the receiver for the Tarklin Woolen Mills, Inc., of Woonsocket. He was named receiver Oct. 20,

1938, with the understanding that the owners of the plant, Arthur J. and Charles Lacroix, were to be paid the salary of \$25 a week each. Many claims have been filed against the company since that time and the assets have not been sufficient to meet them.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—George White's "Scandals," an all new 1939 edition. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30. (3 weeks only).

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Kid From Kokomo" with Pat O'Brien, Wayne Morris and Joan Blondell. 1:45, 4:50, 8:30. Also "It's a Wonderful World" with Claudette Colbert and James Stewart. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Kidnapper" with Martin Green, Kenneth Baker and Sydney Greenstreet. 8:30, 9:30. Also "The Sun Never Sets" featuring Basil Rathbone and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Repertory—
"Dark Victory" with Bette Davis and George Brent. Also "Yes, My Darling Daughter." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
James Cagney and George Raft in "Back Street." 1:15, 4:40, 8:30, 9:30. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 8:30. Also "Cowboy Quarterback" with Bert Wheeler. Fenway: 2:30, 5:45, 8:30. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 5:45, 8:30.

Updown

"Five Came Back" with Chester Morris and Louella Bell. 1:30, 4:40. Also "Daughters Courageous" with John Garfield, Patricia Lane and her sisters. 2:45, 6:30, 9:10.

Radio—Page 10

Metropolitan—
"Hotel for Women." 10 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 5:30. Unusually. Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Vacation" featuring Peter Lorre. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Trans-Lux—
"Rose Marie" starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 5:30, 7:30, 10:05. Also "Paris in the Spring" with Arthur Lake and Penny Singleton. 9:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:30.

R. S. O. Boston—
"You Can't Get Away with Murder." 12:30, 2:30, 5:30, 7:30, 10:05. Also "The Sun Never Sets" with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. and Basil Rathbone. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Wellstar Film Community Playhouse—
"The Lane Sisters and John Garfield in 'Four Daughters.' Also 'The Sun Never Sets' with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. and Basil Rathbone. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Normandie—
"Bridal Suite" with Robert Young and Annabella. Also "The Boy Friend" with Jane Withers.

Tomorrow

"Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" with Mickey Rooney. Also "Wuthering Heights" with Marie Osmond. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Kellogg Memorial—
"Stanley and Livingstone." 2:35 a. m., 12:35, 2:45, 6:45, 9:50. "The Jones Family" in Hollywood. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30. Also "March of Time."

Waterbury Case:
Judge Discusses
Conspiracy Law

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 15 (P)—Judge Ernest A. Inglis instructed a Superior Court jury today that it must acquit all the defendants in the Waterbury conspiracy case on trial before it if the State had proved a series of separate plots rather than a single general conspiracy.

The courtroom was packed with spectators—among them Rosalind Russell, the motion picture actress—as the jurist resumed reading his charge to the jury which will determine the fate of Mayor Frank Hayes and 18 of the 19 other defendants being tried on charges they conspired to mulct the municipal treasury of more than \$1,000,000.

Judge Inglis himself will determine the guilt or innocence of one accused, Charles E. Williamson, former Republican leader and lobbyist.

Judge Inglis, who has announced he expected to give the case to the jury early tomorrow, devoted the second part of his charge to defining the conspiracy law as it applied to the Waterbury case.

Standing and reading from manuscript as he did when he opened his charge last Friday, Judge Inglis pointed out that the State charges the conspiracy is like a tree with the trunk of it formed by men including Mayor Hayes, former Comptroller Daniel J. Leary, Alderman Thomas P. Kelly, the Mayor's Executive Secretary, Carl D. Olsen, former Waterbury banker, George H. Kingsley, head of a New York auditing firm, and possibly a few others.

The remaining defendants were likened by the Judge to the branches of a tree under the State's charges.

He said that the defense contends, however, that if there were any conspiracy at all, there were a group of independent separate conspiracies without any connection whatsoever.

Maine Budget in Black
MACHIAS, Maine, Aug. 15 (P)—Gov. Lewis O. Barrows said the State's annual financial report, to be published this week, would show that Maine ended 1939 fiscal year \$12,353 in the black.

The State's outstanding indebtedness was reduced \$1,015,000, despite a loss in anticipated revenue of more than \$500,000, the Governor said.

Playfields
Pictured As
Boy's Right

Boston instructor scorns
use of sport rivalry as
step to reformation of
the wayward.

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bill Mullen has a point of view that is unusual about Boston's system of 67 public playgrounds, because he virtually grew up in them.

As a youngster, he knocked out home runs on the playgrounds of Roxbury; and, after a period of semi-pro and minor league ball, coupled with night school and summer study at Harvard, he went back to the playgrounds and the youngsters in 1911.

For nearly three decades now Bill Mullen has been teaching Boston boys to stand up to the plate, keep their eye on the ball and play the game fairly; and for the last 14 years he has been the big boss of all the playgrounds in the Park Department system.

In this record lies, in part, the explanation of Bill's unorthodox view that big city playgrounds do not exist to keep children out of the juvenile courts but to give them a useful and wholesome recreation to which they are entitled.

A Question of Rights

"Of course, the playgrounds help to keep down juvenile delinquency, but what would you think if you overheard your playground instructor pointing you out as some one who was 'made over' by the city's recreation system, and who would have gone wrong if it hadn't been for the playgrounds?" he asks, as he watches an afternoon game at the Fenway Stadium.

"I don't like to think of our playgrounds as a counterbalance for juvenile delinquency," he continues. "I think the vast majority of our boys, who are growing up to be honest, square-shooting young men would have grown up the same way, if there had been no playgrounds."

"We figure that we are giving these boys and girls good, wholesome fun that they are entitled to have. Some rich father may send his son to a private camp for the summer, but he doesn't do it to keep his boy from becoming a delinquent; he does it because it will be good for the boy, and because the boy is entitled to it."

"Why should we think that other boys who go to city playgrounds would get into trouble, if it weren't for the playground system?"

Carnivals and Contests

From April 1 to Dec. 31, Mr. Mullen is devising and directing programs to keep playground users "from 8 to 80" busy. There are carnivals, circuses, and dances, contests of whistling, hoop rolling, and pitching baseballs; junior olympics, ball games, and model yacht regattas. Then, for adults, there are baseball and soft ball leagues, horseshoe pitching, shuffleboard, and other events.

There is something doing all the time, almost all the year, under the guidance of a corps of Park Department supervisors and WPA instructors.

Through it all, Bill Mullen, under the supervision and with the co-operation of William P. Long, Chairman of the Park Commission, is seeking to give the average boy and girl the fun that otherwise would come only to those unusually athletic.

To accomplish this, he employs the "novice rule." Under this ruling, a child who once wins a Park Department contest is thereafter barred from participation in that type of contest. And as Bill tells about it, his views again appear to have a Mullenese flavor, and

(Continued on Page 16, Column 7)

Cut in Boston Tax
To \$40 or Under Is
Regarded Possible

Ten-Year Record
Graph shows trend of Boston
taxation from 1929

Much depends on State
levy, cut in expenses
and Governor's pro-
gram—May be \$39.10.

By Roland Sawyer
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Downward trend in Boston's tax rate from the high of \$41.30 last year to a figure somewhat under \$40 for 1939 loomed today after survey of new laws passed by the Legislature and review of the city's current fiscal budget.

It appeared certain that Mayor Maurice J. Tobin would be able to hold the tax rate at \$41.30, it even seemed possible that it might be reduced under \$40 to \$39.10.

The possibility of achieving either of these prospects is based upon four factors:

1. Governor Saltonstall's new taxes, by which the state tax upon cities and towns was kept at last year's level.
2. A substantial distribution of gas taxes to cities and towns thereby having the effect of substantially reducing the state tax.
3. Special legislation favorable to Boston.
4. Slight reduction in the city's maintenance costs.

Other Factors in Picture

Whether the tax rate would be put into the vicinity of \$39.80 or might be dropped as low as \$39.10 depended upon these and other factors, not yet determined, after Mayor Tobin's return from Erie on Friday.

But after a winter of various forecasts placing the 1939 tax rate as high as \$45 and after exciting days in the Legislature with no relief for Boston apparent at first, a tax rate under \$40 is now a welcome prospect.

The most important factor still to be determined which will stipulate very considerably how low the rate may go is that of assessed valuation. The Board of Assessors has yet to announce what the total assessment of Boston will be placed at this year, but a drop of between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 is reliably forecast.

This will place the total valuation of Boston between \$1,520,000,000 and \$1,510,000,000.

May Fund Unpaid State Tax

Another question for Mayor Tobin to decide is whether the City will fund that portion of the 1938 State tax which was assessed late last year and not paid for out of the 1938 tax rate. This is a sum of \$2,149,000.

Under a special law passed in the final days of the recent session of the Legislature, the city can borrow this sum and spread payment over several years. If Mayor Tobin decides upon this course of action the current tax rate will not be affected. Otherwise the 1939 tax rate will have to absorb \$1.25. This would preclude the possibility of a tax rate under \$40.

How the prospect of a lower tax rate has been made possible is due to the combined efforts of the Mayor and the City Council, School Committee, and Governor and Legislature.

In regular operating expenses of the city, including relief and debt service, the Mayor and Council were able to reduce 1939 costs over a year ago. These items account for roughly three fourths of the expense assessed upon the city. At the same time, revenue of city and county departments are expected to be somewhat higher.

Finally, the passage of special bills favorable to Boston. One allots \$50,000 toward deficits on Summer tunnel.

Two Thanksgivings for New England?

Prospect that two Thanksgivings Days might be observed in the United States this year, with some States marking the day on Nov. 23 and others on Nov. 30, loomed today as a result of President Roosevelt's decision to proclaim the holiday one week earlier than usual.

The reply of three Republican New England Governors to the President's announcement that he would proclaim the holiday on Nov. 23 was that they saw no valid reason for change and, in all likelihood, would fix the holiday on Nov. 30, as scheduled previously.

While these Executives, in Massachusetts—scene of the first Thanksgiving Day—and Maine and Vermont were rebelling against Mr. Roosevelt's tradition-breaking announcement, other Governors—including the Republican Executive of Rhode Island—indicated they would go along with the President.

President's Power
The possibility of confusion arises from the fact that the President's annual proclamation does not have any legal validity, except in the District of Columbia. The holiday officially is proclaimed by the Governor or other authority of the individual States.

Thus, it appeared that some States might observe the holiday

one week, and other States the following week, adding to the mix-up already confronting schools, colleges, and individuals who have found their football, vacation, and other plans upset by the last-minute change.

Mr. Roosevelt announced his intention last night from his mother's summer home at Campobello, N. B. He said that many people had complained to him there was too long an interval without a holiday between Labor Day and Thanksgiving Day and that retail merchants told him there was too short a period between Thanksgiving and Christmas.

To this, Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont retorted today: "If the President thought the two holidays were too close, it is a wonder he didn't change Christmas!"

Maine Stands Fast

As Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine stated flatly that his State would continue to observe Thanksgiving Day on the traditional last Thursday in November, Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine said at Exeter, N. H.:

"Omitting Thanksgiving entirely this year might seem to some Americans appropriate as we approach the end of seven lean years. Apparently, even our holidays are to be purged."

At historic Plymouth, Mass., where the Pilgrims observed the first Thanksgiving Day in 1621, the

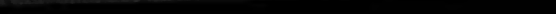
Board of Selectmen voted at a special meeting to continue to observe the holiday at the usual time. They wrote President Roosevelt they felt any change would be "sacrificing the real significance of the day for commercial interests."

In a statement telephoned from New Hampshire, where he is vacationing, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts said: "I shall hesitate a long time before I make any change (in the Thanksgiving date). In Massachusetts we have holidays on Labor Day in September, Columbus Day on Oct. 12, and Armistice Day on Nov. 11, and to move Thanksgiving Day forward a week seems to me to be more upsetting than advantageous."

One of the first to come to the support of the President regarding the change was Patrick A. O'Connell, President of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and head of a large store. He pointed out that very few persons buy Christmas gifts prior to Thanksgiving Day, and that if Thanksgiving Day is observed on the traditional date this year, the merchants then will have six days less than last year in which to move the vast volume of Christmas goods.

"The time that would be available this year would be entirely too short," he said. "I am in complete agreement with the change contemplated by the President."

Women Golfers Find Wee Burn Requires Skillful Playing



Unseeded Foreign Team of Charles Hare and Ladislav Hecht Surprise at Longwood

Overtime Matches Feature Second Day of Doubles

In keeping with official prognostication previous to the meeting that this year's national doubles field with the exception of the Australian duo, John Bromwich and Adrian Quist, was the closest for competition in years, today found the round of 32 cut to 19, but only after overtime sets in the case of favored pairs at the Longwood Cricket Club yesterday.

Seeded at the top of the domestic list, Don McNeill and Frankie Parker were extended by the youngsters, Bill Talbert, Cincinnati, and Jack Busman, St. Petersburg, and were forced to come from a 2-1 set deficit. Parker-McNeill finally won 6-3, 4-6, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2.

A large second day's gallery witnessing the international engagement of Wayne Sabin, Portland, Ore., and John Hope Doeg, Rumbold, N. J., against Charles Hare, England, and Ladislav Hecht, former Czech Davis Cup player, were rewarded with a surprising triumph on the part of the unseeded foreign team, largely bolstered by Hare who was playing his best tennis in two years. Hecht, too, played well, proving that he is now becoming accustomed to the turf conditions in this country.

Unusual 71 Game

In the unusual 71-game match, there were only nine service breaks, the majority of which accounted for the final winning margin of Hare and Hecht, 8-10, 9-7, 4-6, 10-8, 6-3. The defeat of Sabin so early in the doubles com-

petition here practically assures his elimination from American Davis Cup play.

Third seeded domestically, the new team of Gene Mako and Jack Tidball of California were also engaged in a long battle of few service breaks with Bryan Grant of Atlanta and Hal Surface, Kansas City, before the former pair won out, 7-9, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.

With the exception of the Cuban match, the foreign entry list experienced little difficulty with their first-round matches. Al Stitt, Boston, and Morey Lewis, Kenyon College, Ohio, upset the Cuban pair, Alice Marble and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fry, beginning their title defense today.

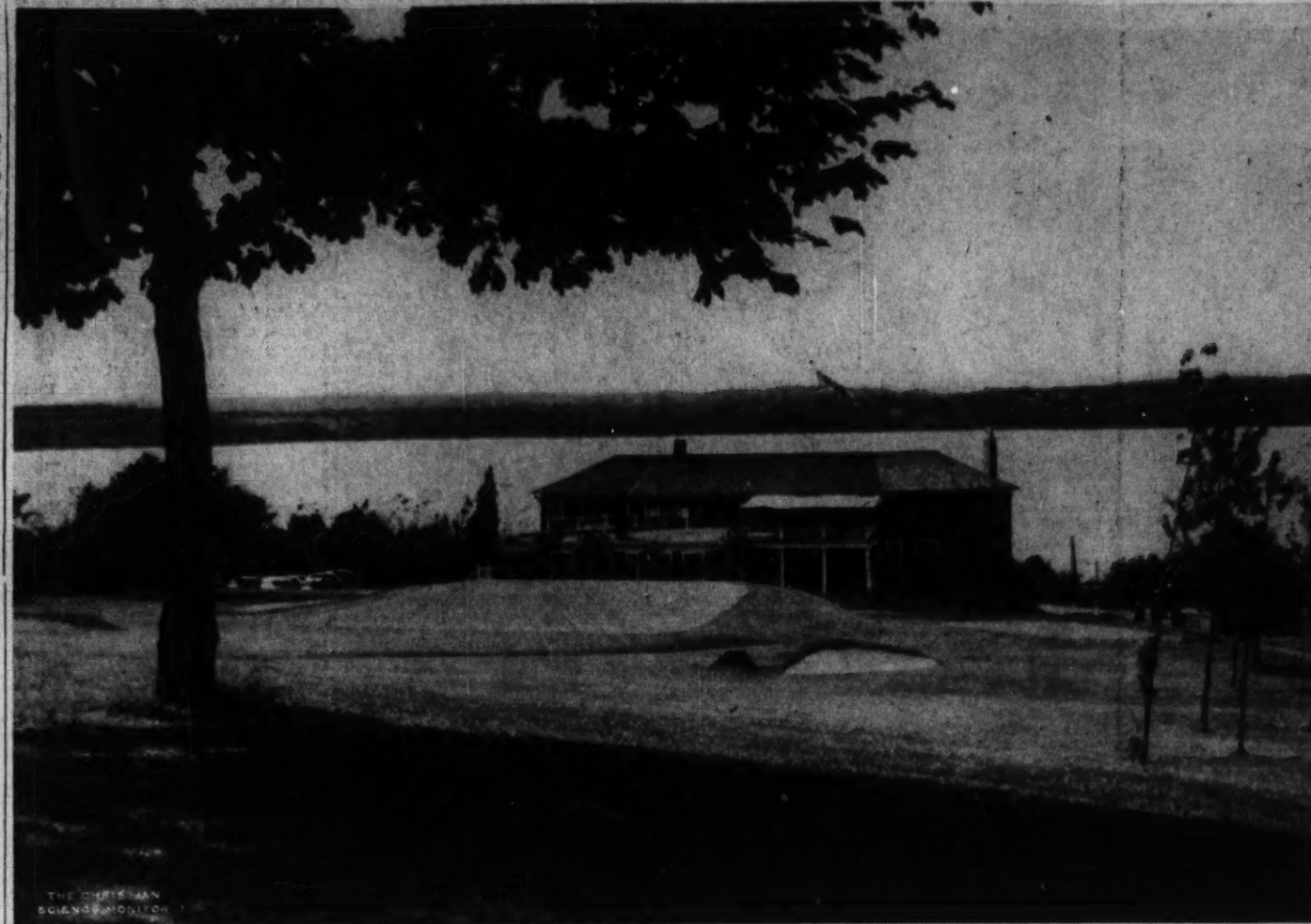
The only seeded-team match yesterday found Helen Jacobs and Dorothy Workman winning over Barbara Bradley and Dorothy Malcolm, Los Angeles, 6-2, 6-4.

The father's and son's heavy field was reduced when the first round and part of the second round matches were run off yesterday. The veteran's doubles open today.

Advance By Default

The top-seeded Bromwich and Quist combine won by default from Ernie Sutter and Gil Hunt, while their Australian brothers, Harry Hopman and Jack Crawford easily waited through Norman Drake and Wallace McIntyre of Boston, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3.

There was little action in the women's field with the top-seeded pair, Alice Marble and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fry, beginning their title defense today.



By a Staff Photographer
The Riverside Golf and Country Club at Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada, where pros and amateurs from various sections of the United States and Canada will compete for the golf trophy and \$3,000 in cash beginning Aug. 17, 18, and 19.

Football and Thanksgiving

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt's announcement he would break a 75-year-old tradition by moving Thanksgiving Day up a week—to help out business—stirred both protest and praise today from governors, turkey growers and football coaches.

Some of the season's biggest and oldest grid games are scheduled for Nov. 30, which the schedule makers thought would be Thanksgiving Day.

Moving the games back to Nov. 23 or up to Dec. 2 will be impossible in some cases, because the teams already have games on or near those dates.

"We'll vote the Republican ticket, if he interferes with our football," said Bill Walton, coach of Ouchita College, down in Arkansas, where Republicans are practically museum specimens.

But many a football coach failed to agree and from many parts of the country came expressions of varying perturbation.

Maj. John L. Griffith, commissioner of Big Ten athletics, said the decision would not make any difference in that conference's schedule.

Semipro Officials

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 15 (AP)—Seven state commissioners were appointed last night by George Sisler, high commissioner of semipro baseball, at the second annual directors' meeting held in conjunction with the 1939 National tournament.

They included William C. Nielsen, Chicago; Frank R. Swast, Apollo, Pa.; and Arthur B. Corey, Concord, Mass.

Site of the next National meet will be chosen at a directors' meeting in Chicago in January.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting
(Three leaders in each league)

Player	Club	AB	R	H	HR	AVG
Greene	Tigers	29	10	34	3	.345
Fox	Red Sox	27	10	33	3	.333
Johnson	Cardinals	26	10	32	3	.333
Mize	Cardinals	26	10	32	3	.333
Arno	Phillies	26	10	32	3	.333
Bona	Giants	26	10	32	3	.333

Home Runs

Player	Club	HR
Fox	Red Sox	30
Greene	Tigers	29
Selkirk	Yankees	18
Gordon	Yankees	18
Johnson	Cardinals	18

Runs Batted In

Player	Club	RBI
Williams	Red Sox	30
Johnson	Cardinals	29
Johnson	Cardinals	29
Johnson	Cardinals	29
Johnson	Cardinals	29

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Lew Riggs, Cincinnati—His pinch single in the ninth gave Reds 9-8 decision over the Pirates.

Larry French, Cubs—Checked Cardinals' march with four-hit performance to win first of two-game series.

Schoolboy Rowe, Tigers and Al Milnar, Indians—Former rescued Detroiters from losing streak with sixth victory, and latter saved first game of double-header for Tribe with shutout relief job.

Johnny Rigney, White Sox—His three hits against Browns made Chicago's first night game a success.

Guldahl Wins Extra \$1,000 In Dapper Dan

By the Associated Press

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 15 (AP)—He who laughs last laughs best, and maybe cool-headed golfer Ralph Guldahl is still chuckling over a missed six-foot putt that helped him pocket \$1,000 he never dreamed of getting.

More welcome, of course, was the \$2,500 first money the 210-pound Texan collected in the three-way 18-hole playoff of the \$10,000 Dapper Dan golf tournament yesterday. Denny Shute of Huntington, W. Va., took \$1,250 second prize, and Gene Sarazen of East Brookfield, Conn., came in third for \$1,000.

Guldahl, the former two-time winner of the national open, now playing out of Madison, N. J., had the first prize in the palm of his hand Sunday—but that missed putt on the 18th green caused the three-way tie of 287 for the scheduled 72 holes of the tournament.

Additional Prizes

Sending the event into an extra day, the putt brought Guldahl and the other two finalists an additional \$1,000 apiece. The other half of the day's receipts went into the coffers of the Dapper Dan Club for distribution among its charities.

A couple of nice breaks at the right time, along with his deliberate technique were the main factors that put the man of the Viking ancestry out in front during the last grueling 18 holes. It was a happy day for the shotmaker who once quit golf to make a living selling automobiles, and who staged a comeback with borrowed clubs.

Eagle 2

Guldahl led his two opponents by one stroke going to the 291-yard eighth, but his tee shot trapped just off the green. He carefully engineered a sand-blast that popped the ball into the cup for an eagle 2.

Fortune repeated on the 18th, when he sank a 30-foot putt for a birdie three. On the same hole Sarazen narrowly missed sinking a 200-yard iron shot for an eagle. Shute started off his match with a birdie, but three-putted three greens.

The final tally was par 70 for Guldahl, 74 for Shute and 75 for Sarazen.

Eastern League Order

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Aug. 15 (AP)—President Thomas H. Richardson last night issued final notice to Eastern League clubs to file eligibility lists for the Governors' Cup playoffs at his Williamsport headquarters by midnight tonight. The lists may include players under suspension at present.

Midnight is also the deadline for league clubs to acquire players from leagues of higher classification.

American League

Team	W	L	P.C.
New York	73	33	.688
Chicago	68	38	.642
Cleveland	56	50	.528
Detroit	52	54	.489
Washington	48	60	.444
Philadelphia	42	66	.389
St. Louis	31	77	.286

National League

Team	W	L	P.C.
Cincinnati	61	44	.580
St. Louis	59	46	.562
Chicago	58	47	.554
New York	53	52	.505
Brooklyn	51	54	.485
Pittsburgh	49	56	.465
Boston	45	60	.429
Philadelphia	38	77	.328

Results Aug. 14

Chicago 5, St. Louis 4 (10 innings).
Cleveland 4, Detroit 4 (10 innings).
Detroit 10, Cleveland 4.
Only games scheduled.

And Talking of . . . The Village

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Sport is being intentionally harnessed to the traditional inter-village rivalry that exists in Britain, so that more and more people shall have the benefits arising from organized and regular athletic activities.

And nobody has played a greater part in encouraging this policy than Lord Cholmondeley, who initiated the \$2,500 first money the 210-pound Texan collected in the three-way 18-hole playoff of the \$10,000 Dapper Dan golf tournament yesterday. Denny Shute of Huntington, W. Va., took \$1,250 second prize, and Gene Sarazen of East Brookfield, Conn., came in third for \$1,000.

National Basis

Stated briefly and broadly, Lord Cholmondeley's suggestion is a system devised to afford the maximum encouragement to village athletes not only by bringing to them the opportunity of receiving advice from competent instructors, but also by firing their ambition through the institution of graded championships, culminating in competitions on a national basis in London.

There would be, so to speak, a pyramid of organization and activity, with its pinnacle in the metropolis and a nation-wide base laid upon the village greens. In a diagram submitted by Lord Cholmondeley to the N. P. F. A., London is indicated as the setting for what you might term a national stadium and a national center for physical training, with an administrative headquarters from which both could be controlled.

Training Center

Here would be held, not only national championships, but schools of instruction for instructors from the counties. In their turn the counties themselves would have a stadium and physical training center, administered from a County Headquarters, and to these would come instructors from villages and groups of villages. As Lord Cholmondeley sees it, there should be an arrangement by which caravans could take films and demonstrators from London Headquarters to the counties and another by which similar outfits could go forth from County Headquarters to the villages.

While instruction was coming down in this way, the best talent would be traveling in the opposite direction. For the notion is that inter-village competitions should lead immediately to championships between groups of villages.

Five-fold Object

Now all this is really a magnification of what Lord Cholmondeley has done down in Norfolk on a small scale since, in 1935, he had the idea of arranging playing fields for the three villages on his Houghton estate. His object in doing this was a five-fold one: (1) To amalgamate all sports clubs in the three villages under one central club, with one playing field in each village, in order to bring into contact with one another as many people as possible. (2) To provide annual triangular contests that would give people an incentive to train seriously. (3) To introduce physical training, as preparation for beneficial participation in all sorts of sports and pastimes.

(4) To provide an effective example of a scheme that might perhaps be applied throughout England, and (5) To see that young folk, say from 15 to 20, have both the encouragement and the opportunity to play games.

Of course all this postulates the provision of grounds wherever

Jack Ogden Joins Phils in January

By the Associated Press

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 15 (AP)—Jack Ogden, vice-president and general manager of the International League Baltimore Orioles, was released from his contract to become assistant to President Gerald P. Nugent of the National League Philadelphia club.

The one-time major league pitcher will be in charge of rebuilding the club through minor league tieups and working agreements.

Although his five-year contract

had two years to run, the board of directors agreed to release Ogden effective January 1.

"I'm very much pleased at the big opportunity," said Ogden, who pitched his way from Baltimore into the major league Cincinnati Reds, St. Louis Browns, St. Louis Cardinals, Rochester and back to Baltimore in 1933. "My job will be to dig up ball players for them."

Jesse Lintchum, sports editor of the Baltimore Sun, said last night it had been reported Rogers Hornsby, manager of the Orioles, would be succeeded next year by Alphonse Thomas, Orioles coach.

Davis Cup Trouseau

By the Associated Press

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (AP)—The Australian Davis Cup team, visiting the United States this summer, have between them 49 shirts, 26 pairs of cream flannels, 23 pairs of shorts, and 57 tennis rackets.

Torrance Signs Contract

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (AP)—Jack Torrance, world's shutout record holder and former Louisiana State tackle, signed a contract yesterday with the Chicago Bears of the National Professional Football League.

Owner-Coach George Halas of the Bears said he offered the former L. S. U. star a job after learning he recently lost a political position in Louisiana.

'He's My Boy'—Stengel

By a Staff Photographer



By a Staff Photographer
Max West, Bess
This young Californian, with his power at bat and his improvement in the outfield, is fast becoming an outstanding player in the National League.

Dugout Topics

By Remill

Old Favorites Coming Back

To re-create a moth-eaten expression, Carl Owen Hubbell is still the meal ticket of the New York Giants. Although it may not be within the power of the slender veteran to lead his mates into the rapidly-approaching World Series with the American League, it is his still-talented left arm which figures to bring the Terrymen a slice of that first division money in the Fall. The Giants are in fourth place today, just over the 500 percentage level, and it was Hubbell's recent awakening on the mound that put them there.

A mere part-time worker during the first half of the season, and mostly out of the bullpen, Hubbell now is taking a regular turn—and he is winning. Perhaps not with the suggestion of mastery which marked countless earlier triumphs in his valuable career, but victories nevertheless. That famed screwball is still a source of mystery to the opposition. All of which must be particularly gratifying to one William Harold Terry, and disturbing to the rest of the National League.

Five Straight

In succession, Hubbell has now beaten St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Boston and Philadelphia. Back on July 23, at the start of a western invasion by the Giants, Carl delivered a surprising 13-inning win over the Cardinals—surprising, perhaps, to everyone except Terry, who has nursed the screwball ace along slowly since the opening day of spring training. Then followed routine nine-inning triumphs over the Cubs, 3-1, and the Pirates, 4-3. In a series with the Bees, "Hub" walked out of the bullpen to hurl the last 3½ innings of an 11-inning Terry win. Harry Gumbert had started. Over the week end Carl pitched a four-hitter over the Phillies.

In winning those five straight, Hubbell has allowed 84 hits in 43½ innings of labor. He has seen the enemy score only nine runs. He has issued only four bases on balls, while striking out 14. The Phillie game saw him fan six and pass none. In each appearance on the rubber he has improved.

Schoolboy Rowe

About the time Hubbell started to exhibit new power on the rubber, Detroit's Schoolboy Rowe began bringing returns for his salary. The towering right-hander beat the Yankees in their own back yard on seven scattered hits, 7-2. Then he went out a few days later and baffled the White Sox, 10-3, also on seven safeties. Another time he dropped a tough 3-0 decision to Buck Ross of the Athletics. The Schoolboy had no chance to

win that one with the Tiger offense silent. Yesterday he stopped Cleveland, 10-3.

Two of baseball's biggest "come-back" stories, therefore, are being written in black ink. A "third, Lefty Grove, has been winning since the first month. Lefty today has 12 wins and two setbacks in a Red Sox uniform, with 13 of his efforts complete. He has taken every club in the American League at least once with the lone exception of the Browns—of all people. However, the only reason he hasn't added St. Louis to this list is that he hasn't faced them. No doubt Lefty will complete the circuit when next the Red Sox visit the Mound City.

Grove Master

With six or more days of rest, Grove is still a great pitcher. Rival clubs will tell you that. He is a nuisance to the opposition because he hardly ever beats himself. His bases-on-balls/total emphasizes this fact. In 139 innings, Lefty passed 45 men and probably two thirds of the total were intentional. At a critical point in the game, he will never give the hitter a good pitch. In fact, he rarely does at any time.

A fan wants to know if Bucky Walters, the Cincinnati right-hander, can win 30 games this season, and become the first hurler to reach that level since the Dizzy Dean of 1934 Cardinal fame.

With 20 victories already in the Crosley field locker, Walters would seem to be well on the road to a 30-win year. However, although this coveted mark is not too distant, it is our guess that the former infielder will not make it this year. The Reds have 50 more games to complete their schedule of 154. Supposing Walters could work every fifth day, he might go through 10 of the 50 remaining contests. A perfect record would put him over the top. But the boy is not likely to maintain a perfect standard. The schedule from now on may be too thickly populated with "crucial series."

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York Yankees signed Pitcher Wes Ferrell, who had been released unconditionally by Washington.

Three Years Ago

Estimated crowd of 90,000 jammed White City Stadium, London, to see United States win track meet from British Empire team 11-3.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

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Dodgers Secure Two Outfielders

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday announced the purchase for \$40,000 of Outfielders Charley Gilbert and Calvin Chapman from Nashville of the Southern Association and the exercising of their option on Pitcher Carl Doyle of Memphis of the same circuit.

Gilbert and Chapman may report to the Dodgers after the Southern Association playoffs, if not, they will join the club next spring. It is indefinite when Doyle will don his new uniform as Memphis is leading the league and may get into the Dixie Series after the circuit's playoffs.

Gilbert, 30-year-old center fielder, is a son of Larry Gilbert, Nashville manager, who played with the 1914 world champion Boston Braves. He is playing his first season in organized baseball, Chapman, 27-year-old former infielder, was up with the Reds in 1935. The Dodgers paid \$20,000 for Doyle's contract. He was with Brooklyn during spring training, but was not in condition to pitch. So far this year he has won 12 and lost eight for Memphis, fanning 95 batters in 174 innings.

Lawn Bowling

By the Associated Press

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 15 (AP)—The Eastern division of the American Lawn Bowling Association re-elected its president—E. L. Richardson of Milwaukee, Wis.—and six other officials at its annual meeting here last night.

The Association voted to hold its annual tournament, opening here today, in Detroit in 1940.

Other officers re-elected were: Honorary President, Raymond P. Delano of Boston; First Vice-President and Auditor, Robert Leith of East Orange, N. J.; Second Vice-President, Dugald MacCallum of Boston; Secretary, Treasurer, Charles S. Rettle of Hartford; Members of the Board, D. Paul Brown of Montclair, N. J., and Lewis Pilcher of Chicago.

Bettors Record

By the Associated Press

TOKYO, Japan (AP)—Tetsuo Hamura bettered the Olympic record for the 200-meter breaststroke Aug. 14 when he swam the distance in 2:40.5 in the national championships held in the 50-meter Meiji Pool. Tetsuo Hamura, also of Japan, established the Olympic record of 2:42.5 in the 1936 Olympics at Berlin.

Where To Dine

By the Associated Press

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

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Students

Speak a Man's Language and You Have Access to His Viewpoint

Invaluable in Foreign Service, and Much Needed by All Who Seek to Build for World Friendship

The following article is reprinted by permission from one of the Language Leaflets published under the auspices of the National Federation of Modern Language Teachers. Elsewhere on this page is information concerning these leaflets.

By Sumner Welles

Undersecretary of State, United States of America

The work of the National Federation of Modern Language Teachers in bringing to the attention of the American educational and general public the value of a knowledge of modern foreign languages is particularly appropriate at the present time when international relations are assuming an ever greater place in the lives and interests of all peoples. It is important that public opinion in every country regarding these relations be based upon an understanding of the institutions, culture, and views of the peoples of other countries. In the study of an alien civilization, language is the vehicle of all expression. It is impossible to draw near to a foreign people without a knowledge of their language.

Those who have chosen a career in the Foreign Service of our country are called upon to acquire a substantial knowledge of one or more foreign languages. A section of the comprehensive examination given to candidates for the Foreign Service is devoted to testing such knowledge. After entrance into the Service, officers are encouraged and expected to acquire at least a working knowledge of the languages of the countries in which they are stationed. In addition, it is the custom to designate certain officers to devote several years to a thorough study of some of the more difficult foreign languages. All this indicates the importance which our Government attaches to a knowledge of modern foreign languages.

An Enriched Background

The practical value to the Government of a knowledge of foreign languages on the part of its Foreign Service officers is apparent. Communication with officials and private individuals in foreign countries in their own language is essential in many cases, while, obviously, the important work of interpreting our country and its culture to a foreign people, as well as that of reporting intelligently upon foreign conditions, requires an adequate facility in foreign languages. The ability to read the press of a country is important in gathering and interpreting the information desired by our Government. There also are the innumerable daily conversations with citizens of a foreign country which must be carried on in the language of the country.

My own experience has proven the value and importance from an official point of view of a knowledge of foreign languages. The advantages to the individual, however, are by no means restricted to these official considerations. Each additional language brings to an individual a new literature and a broader knowledge of human civilization. Language study is a means to an end rather than an end in itself. It reveals a rich treasure to

those who undertake it. While we in the United States probably have had less occasion to use foreign languages than most other peoples, the progress of modern civilization has brought all nations into much more intimate contact. An ever increasing number of our citizens are appreciating the desirability and even the necessity of learning one or more of the languages of other countries. This applies particularly to the languages used in the Western Hemisphere. Our Government recognized the value of this tendency by subscribing to the recommendation of the Eighth International Conference of American States, which met at Lima last December, that "in so far as may be permitted by the respective educational systems, the curricula of intermediate, normal or special education in the American countries include the Spanish, Portuguese, English and French languages."

Neighbors Of the United States

Spanish is the language of 18 of the American republics. It is the vehicle of a highly developed, vigorous culture and literature; it possesses extraordinary vitality and a vigorous tenacity in all those regions to which its use has been extended.

The Brazilian people constitute nearly one-half of the total population of South America, and the Portuguese language is part of their cultural heritage. That culture and the literature which forms a part of it are indeed rich ones.

There are two French-speaking areas close to the United States—the Republic of Haiti and several of the other West Indian islands, on the one hand, and parts of our northern neighbor, Canada, on the other.

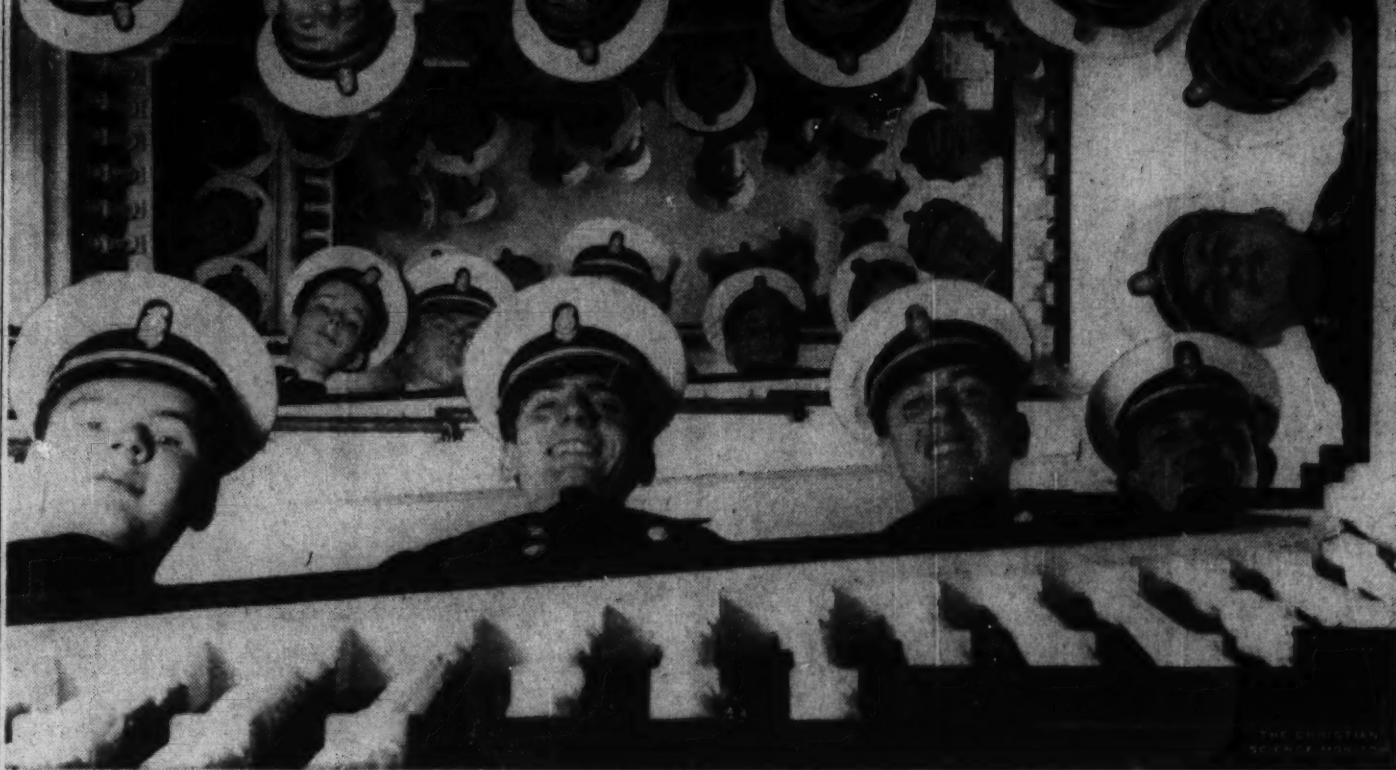
Incentive On Every Hand

The fact that three great Western European languages are the media through which flow the culture and the intellectual life of the other nations of this hemisphere makes it

Language Leaflets for Use in Class

"Language Leaflets" is a series of brief statements dealing with the importance of studying modern foreign languages. (Available from Dean H. G. Doyle, The George Washington University, Washington, D. C.; 10 cents each, with rates for quantity orders.) Number 1, "The Study of Modern Foreign Languages," is reprinted in the leading columns of this page today. Number 2, entitled "A Blind Spot in Education," is by Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University.

The National Federation of Modern Language Teachers, under whose auspices "Language Leaflets" are being published, was established in 1916 and took its present form in 1919. It is a federation of modern foreign language teachers' associations representing various regional divisions and states, as well as all the modern foreign languages commonly taught in American schools and colleges. Included in its membership



"And Be It Understood, He Commands a Right Good Crew"

Heave ho, my lads! And we who stand at the bottom of the stairwell and look up, and up, into the cheerful faces of these cadets, ought to feel that the ship is well manned. These boys attend the Admiral Billard Academy, located at the mouth of the New London

most appropriate and desirable for our own citizens to seek a knowledge of those languages. In a wide diversity of fields—literature, radio broadcasting, foreign trade, and travel—the incentive is ever present for the individual to learn languages other than his own. It is most encouraging that this present effort is being made to interest the citizens of our country in modern foreign languages, and I am confident that the response and results will be in keeping with the worthiness of the effort.

lumbian College at The George Washington University. He is a specialist in Spanish and Spanish-American literature and civilization, a former national president of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish, and a member of the Harvard Council on Hispano-American Studies, which recently published a comprehensive series of bibliographies of the literatures of the Hispanic American countries, to which Dean Doyle contributed three bibliographies dealing with Central America and Panama. For six years he contributed a monthly article on South American affairs to Current History Magazine. He also served for four years as managing editor of the Modern Language Journal, the official organ of the National Federation.

ship are the New England Modern Language Association, the Association of Modern Language Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland, the state associations of modern language teachers of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, the Association of Modern Language Teachers of the Central West and South, the Pacific Coast Federation of Modern Language Associations, and a number of other state associations. Also affiliated are the American Association of Teachers of Spanish, the American Association of Teachers of French, the American Association of Teachers of German, and the American Association of Teachers of Italian.

"Language Leaflets" are published under the editorship of Dean Henry Gratton Doyle of The George Washington University, Washington, D. C., who is chairman of a committee set up by the National Federation two years ago. Other members include the president of the Federation, Stephen L. Fitcher of the St. Louis Public Schools; the past president of the Federation, Miss Lilly Lindquist, of the Detroit Public Schools; the secretary of the Federation, Professor Charles W. French, of Boston University; and the presidents of the four major language associations, as follows: Miss Mary Eleanor Peters, San Mateo Junior College, San Mateo, Calif. (Spanish); Professor Edmond A. Méras, College of the City of New York (French); Professor Edward F. Hauch, Hamilton College (German); and Professor Joseph G. Fucilla, Northwestern University (Italian).

Dean Doyle, the editor of the "Leaflets," is Professor of Romance Languages and Dean of Co-

Harbor, New London, Conn., with plenty of sea water all around and ships and sea craft of all kinds right to hand. The school follows the same routine as the naval and coast guard academies, with partiality to the coast guard academy system.

Going to School in Egypt

Need of Making Education More Useful Is Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Alexandria, Egypt—In Egypt the demand for means of education is probably as high as it has ever been. In the non-Government institutions good reports at the end of the educational year this summer are the rule. Such is especially evident in the case of Victoria College, the British Boys' School, English Girls' College, Scottish School—all of Alexandria—the American University and English School of Cairo, and the several American and English Mission Colleges.

That these foreign schools should be doing so well is significant in

view of the fact that only about 25 per cent of the candidates (mainly from Government Schools) in the Annual Examinations for entrance to Cairo University were passed, the failures being explained principally by a lack of knowledge of foreign languages. For some time now the Government's educational policy has been strongly criticized as being responsible for the increase of "blackboard" unemployment by its turning out a type which may be more or less suitable for the already crowded Government offices, but is seldom capable of entering successfully the business world. It is well, therefore, that the examiners have had the moral courage this year to set a high standard on the qualifications necessary for the country's future business men.

In this connection it is interesting to hear that proposals are being made for developing the democratic spirit of Cairo University by making it available to all, irrespective of class and financial standing, and eliminating politics which have so seriously affected the standard of graduates in the past. Another new step is the provision of the British Council whereby University students can visit England.

The foreign schools differ mainly from those of the Government in placing great emphasis on the formation of character rather than on academic proficiency. The Rev. J. W. Skellie of the American Mission College, Alexandria, strongly emphasized this recently. With seven races and eight religions represented among his students, he had a sound theme on which to appeal for an education which turns out useful citizens. He concluded his address: "We are citizens of the world, brothers of all mankind, children of one God, the Father of all. What are we doing for the world, for our brethren, for our God?"

As a sign of the times, it is interesting to hear that the most important Moslem University, Al Azhar of Cairo, has allowed women to attend lectures, though a suggestion that they should be enrolled as regular students is said to be "premature." As is well known, women are not allowed to attend public mosques, although in a few special galleries are provided for them.

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Adding the Details

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We welcome word from you about your work. We think it not only has interest but may be helpful to someone vocationally. Mr. M., you may recall, told a little about his job in an earlier appearance at the speakers' table, and at that time we suggested that the addition of a few details might be a good idea. Today he leads off the meeting for us.—Chairman.

New York

Dear Chairman: The response to my first letter to the Round Table was most gratifying. Since you and many others have requested to know more about my work, I pen a brief account of the same herewith.

The work is strictly of an experimental nature as a laboratory might be commonly thought of. Essentially, the test work is done as prescribed in certain specifications dealing with the particular article to be tested. Although some research work is done here, it is not the prime purpose. Our prime purpose is to take an article already developed and to see how well it functions in practical operation. This procedure may be outlined under four major headings, namely, safety, effectiveness, durability and convenience.

Under the heading of safety, a device is tested for its degree of electrical insulation; that is, to see how free it is from possible electrical shock. The device is given this test under three conditions: at existing test room temperature and humidity, after having been exposed to an atmosphere of high humidity for 4 hours and while the device is operating at its maximum operating temperature.

Effectiveness tests are made such as to simulate actual operations where practicable. In other words, these tests are performed and conducted in such a manner as to determine how well the device will do its intended work. As an example, an automatic failtron is permitted to operate while standing on its heel rest and temperatures of the soleplate are taken for a number of cycles of operation both at the moment of "on" and at the moment of "off." The average of these figures gives a result that may be used to interpret the iron's relative merit as to whether or not it becomes too hot.

Durability tests are such as to determine the relative life of a device. As an example, an electric range oven thermostat is set up in an automatic arrangement and allowed to operate under conditions simulating actual operation, but much accelerated, until 50,000 cycles of such operations have been completed.

Under the heading of convenience, tests are made to ascertain just how practical the device can be; how much, if any, it interferes with radio reception; how easily it can be repaired; or how reasonably replaceable are the parts, etc. This is, of necessity, a very brief description of my work, but hope it conveys the general impression. Many thanks for the generous response to my first letter.

(Mr.) W. H. M.

We Welcome This Guest
Ontario, Canada

Dear Chairman: The articles dealing with education appearing in the Monitor interest me, even if I don't always agree with them. Frequently I read articles in the Monitor on subjects absolutely foreign to me, just to try to know what they are all about. Once I took a University extension course in Greek Philosophy, because I hadn't the fog-

COEDUCATIONAL

giest notion of it. Even though I succeeded in getting a creditable mark in the examination, I'm not sure I know much about it yet. One's schooling may cease at an early age, but one's education should never be considered as finished.

In two biographies I have read in recent years I was struck by the almost identical statement made by two different men, although they lived some 75 years or more apart. Each said this in effect: "What I see with my own eyes and do with my own hands, I seem never to forget." That is something for modern educators to ponder. (Mr.) M. E. N.

We like to hear of your hobbies, and especially what you feel you gain by pursuing them. And by the way, we continue to hear, from time to time also, from readers who would like to correspond in foreign languages. Let us know if you know another language so we may call upon you.

Chairman

Columbia's Congress On Education for Democracy Goes on the Air

Methods of defending democracy through education will be discussed by a group of statesmen, educators, business men and labor leaders from the leading democratic countries in a series of broadcasts that will be carried by short-wave to Europe, North and South America, and other parts of the world, over the facilities of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation at Boston. Station WIXAL will broadcast a large part of the proceedings of the general sessions of the Congress on Education for Democracy, to be held at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, on Aug. 15, 16, and 17, 1939—today, tomorrow, and Thursday.

Stanley Baldwin of Great Britain, Edouard Herriot of France, Alva Myrdal of Sweden, and T. V. Smith, John W. Studebaker, Winthrop W. Aldrich and William Green of the United States, will be among the speakers at the Congress whose talks will be carried over short-wave station WIXAL.

"If we wish to protect democracy, we must learn to defend it, and education is a keystone to its defense," said William F. Russell, Chairman of the Congress on Education for Democracy and Dean of Teachers College. "I am particularly glad that non-commercial station WIXAL will make available to short-wave listeners throughout the world the open discussions of the purposes of democracy that will take place at the Congress."

Wednesday at 9:30 p. m., Thursday at 10 a. m., 2 p. m., and 8 p. m., Eastern Daylight Time, there are broadcasts. Of the three today the final one, on Democracy in Other Lands, is at 8:30 p. m.

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Where Friends Meet Friends

The campus seen from a doorway. This doorway is at the Lesley School, in Cambridge, Mass., a school specializing in the training of teachers for nursery school, kindergarten, primary and elementary school teaching and other work, and also in domestic science. Through this doorway the girl who wishes three years of special training in these fields, with a general background added, the bride-to-be who wishes a shorter course in home management, and others who want to go on with their schooling but are not considering the regular four-year academic course of a college, go forward into new experiences that help them to find themselves and to lead useful lives.

Anti-Gambling League Encouraged

Adelaide, S. Aust. publicity to the movement. In view of the increasing support of betting shops, and their patronage by young men and women, this step is regarded as a wholesome corrective of the gambling habit. Although no person under 21 is allowed to frequent betting shops there are many prosecutions of lads indulging in this evil and propaganda in the schools, now that it has official sanction, will do a lot of good.



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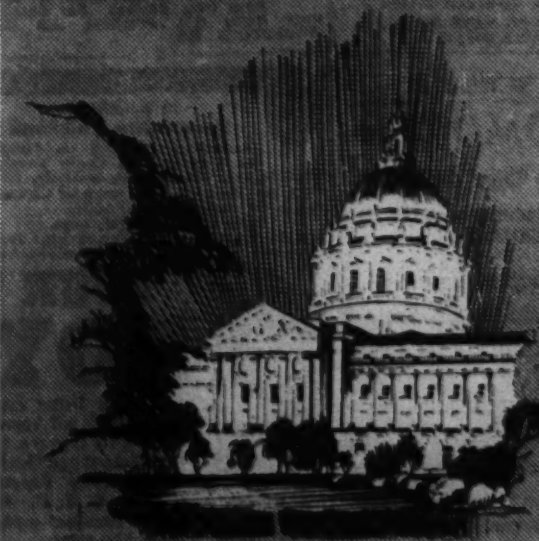
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Names of advertisers quoted will be given upon request.



Commerce and Finance

Manufacturers' Group Replies To Senate Committee

WASHINGTON (AP)—Criticism by the Senate Civil Liberties Committee of what it said were huge expenditures by the National Association of Manufacturers for "propaganda" brought from the Association a reply that its public information program was aimed, among other things, at combating "smear-campaigns against business."

And, the association added, the committee's investigation and report "are examples of the assaults on business that have retarded recovery."

In its report, the Senate committee said the association had organized a country-wide campaign to "nullify" administration of the National Labor Relations Act, had flooded the nation with anti-labor propaganda and had boasted "that its propaganda has influenced the political opinions of millions of citizens and affected their choice of candidates for federal offices."

It declared the association's operating budget totaled \$1,440,000 in 1937 and that expenditures had been increasing since 1933.

Sees "Inner Clique"

Asserting that most of the money came from "an inner clique" of big corporations, the report asserted the association was "a vehicle for spending corporate funds" to influence elections.

Soon after the report was filed at the capitol, the association issued a statement in reply which said at the outset that facts brought out in hearings before the committee "are sufficient answer to the tissue of half-truths and innuendo now offered by the two Senators, Robert La Follette (R-Wis.) and Elbert D. Thomas (D-Utah), who comprise the committee, as the result of their two-year inquiry, and as justification for their further expenditure of public funds."

The statement went on to observe that, "business is harassed constantly by official invasion and disregard of the very civil rights to which the Senate subcommittee's name pays eloquent but meaningless lip service."

In its report, the La Follette committee raised the question whether expenditures by the association to influence public thinking "do not contravene the well established public policy forbidding corporations to make contributions in connection with political elections."

As to this, the association said that while the committee "condemns the association's expenditures as having some ulterior indirect political purposes," the inquiry group made no reference "to direct political contributions and political activities of labor organizations."

Investigation Confined

"The investigation has been confined to alleged violations and abuses by employers," the N. A. M. statement continued. "An impartial investigation would have been directed fearlessly at coercion of employees from any source, including certain types of labor organizations and labor leaders."

As to the charges of a country-wide propaganda campaign against the labor law, the association said that "two brief comments will suffice:

"First, the right of any individual or group to criticize proposed or enacted legislation is one of the fundamental civil rights which the subcommittee asserts it is zealous to protect. Second, the NAM's public information program was designed to stimulate community good will, to foster a more general understanding of business as the source of jobs and livelihoods, to promote sound national recovery, and to combat smear-campaigns against business."

Discussing the source of the NAM's funds, the La Follette committee said that during the five-year period, 1933-37, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company was the heaviest contributor, providing \$118,600. General Motors Corporation was second, the committee said, with \$66,520.

World Tin Stocks Rise In July; Below Year Ago

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—World stocks of tin increased 125 long tons during July to 39,512 long tons at the end of the month compared with 39,387 long tons at the end of June, according to a cable received by the American Iron and Steel Institute from the Statistical Office of the International Tin Research and Development Council, The Hague. Total stocks at the end of July, 1938, however, were 32,503 long tons.

World's visible supply of tin including carryover stocks and Europe, but excluding British Tin Smelting Co., amounted to 28,391 long tons at the end of July compared with 28,831 long tons at the end of June and 37,487 at the end of July, 1938.

Smelters' stocks of tin, tin ore and in intermediate products, including carryover British Tin Smelting Co., totaled 11,121 long tons at the end of last month compared with 10,556 at the close of June and 15,016 at the end of July, last year.

Road Orders 25 Cars

NEW YORK—The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad has placed an order for 25 covered hopper cars with the American Car and Foundry Company, according to Railway Age. The American Refrigerator Transit Company will build 100 refrigerator cars in St. Louis.

Cotton Carry-Over Largest in History for This Time of Year

Given High Post



Edward D. Jones

Nominated for the presidency of the National Security Traders Association for 1940, to succeed Willis M. Summers, Mr. Jones is of the Edward D. Jones & Company, St. Louis.

Ayres Sees Need For Business To Step Up Spending

CLEVELAND (AP)—Business activity will be adversely affected if Federal spending declines sharply before private enterprise steps up expenditures sufficiently to compensate for reductions in pump-priming, Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Cleveland economist, said.

Deficit spending by Government should be tapered off, but that process should be accompanied by effective measures for increasing the expenditures of private enterprise through the removal of existing barriers against prospects for profits," asserted the economist in his monthly business review.

Pointing out that business activity at present "is making good progress," Colonel Ayres referred to short-term implications of the defeat of the lending-spending bill by Congress as "disquieting."

"It means that the flow of pump-priming expenditures will probably be considerably reduced by the early months of next year," he said.

He viewed long-term implications of the bill's defeat as "constructive, because it means that the Congress has decided to reassert the control over spending that it had relinquished."

Inflow of new funds, normally derived from business savings and securities sales, has been meager in recent years, he said, and the flow of pump-priming expenditures has provided an expensive and inefficient supplement to the reduced contributions from business but under the abnormal prevailing conditions it has been a highly important supplement.

"Possibly private capital will now gain some renewed confidence that it will promptly and largely increase its investments in risk-taking enterprise, but there does not seem to be convincing reasons why it should."

Freight Rate Cut On Sugar Between North and South

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered a reduction in the freight rate on sugar between the North and the South.

The ICC prescribed an equal rate for shipments in either direction. The new rate between the territories will approximate the rate now in effect within each territory.

The prevailing rate in each territory now is about 22 per cent of the southern first-class rate, while the inter-territorial rate is about 26 1/2 per cent of the southern scale. The decision prescribed 22 per cent of the southern first class rate as the inter-territorial rate.

Complaints in the case included Godchaux Sugars, Inc., and Henderson Sugar Refining, operating refineries at Reserve and New Orleans, La., and the Savannah Sugar Refining Corporation, operating a refinery at Port Wentworth, Ga.

July Output of Canadian Newsprint Above Year Ago

MONTREAL (CP)—Canadian newsprint production in July totaled 227,630 tons compared with 240,545 tons in June and 202,546 tons in July, 1938, the Newsprint Association of Canada announced here.

Shipments totaled 221,743 tons, in comparison with 232,261 tons in June and 205,490 tons a year ago. During the month the industry operated at 65.3 per cent of capacity, against 59.6 per cent in July, 1938.

For the seven months ended July, Canadian output totaled 1,568,684 compared with 1,462,517 tons in the same period in 1938, while shipments at 1,528,061 tons compared with 1,335,898 tons in the first seven months a year ago.

Business Failures Below '28

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States during the week ended August 10 rose to 210 from 208 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. A year ago the total was 224.

U.S. Carry-Over Of Cotton Totals 13,032,611 Bales

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Census Bureau reported today the cotton carry-over at the beginning of the cotton year of 1939-40, on Aug. 1, was 13,032,611 running bales—the largest quantity of cotton held at this time of the year in the history of Government statistics.

A cotton crop of 11,412,000 bales this year was forecast earlier this month by the Agriculture Department. That will be added to the carry-over to make up the year's supply.

There was a carry-over of 11,533,439 bales a year ago and 4,498,848 bales two years ago. The average carry-over for the 10 years, 1929-38, was 6,744,800 bales.

Annual Report

The Bureau's annual report on the supply and distribution of foreign and domestic cotton in the United States for the cotton year 1938-39, ending July 31, follows:

Stocks on hand Aug. 1, 1938, 11,533,439 bales (held as follows: in consuming establishments, 1,262,532; in public storage and at compresses, 9,645,907 and elsewhere (partially estimated), 625,000); imports 131,584 bales; ginnings during the 12 months 11,602,610 bales (including crop by 1939 after July 31, 1938, 11,465,356 bales, and crop of 1939 to Aug. 1, 1939, 137,254 bales); aggregate supply 23,267,993 bales, compared with 22,920,985 bales for the 1937-38 season.

Distribution: Net exports (less re-exports), 3,324,837 bales; consumed 8,890,246 bales; destroyed (baled cotton), 66,000 bales; and stocks on hand July 31, 1939, 13,032,611 bales (located as follows: in consuming establishments, 861,656; in public storage and at compresses 11,620,955 and elsewhere (partially estimated), 550,000); aggregate distribution 23,267,993 bales, compared with 22,949,833 for the 1937-38 season.

Excess of distribution over supply (due principally to "city crop" consisting of re-baled samples and pickings from cotton damaged by fire and weather), 15,811 bales, compared with 28,846 bales for the 1937-38 season.

The supply and distribution of linters was as follows:

Stocks Aug. 1, 1938, 864,859 bales; production 1,115,816 bales; imports 44,870 bales; exports 213,054 bales; consumption 846,904 bales; destroyed 16,000 bales, and stocks July 31, 1939, 955,000 bales.

Cotton Consumed

Cotton consumed in July included: in cotton-growing states, 442,138 bales, compared with 489,764 during June this year, and 381,184 during July last year, and for the 12 months, 5,813,404 bales, compared with 4,890,844 the previous year; and in New England States, 83,598 bales, compared with 72,095 and 55,238 for the 12 months, 558,714 bales, compared with 707,563.

Cotton on hand July 31 included:

In consuming establishments: in cotton-growing states, 681,708 bales, compared with 826,065 on June 30 this year, and 1,036,749 on July 31 last year; and in New England States, 144,847 bales, compared with 155,309 and 170,933.

In public storage and at compresses: in cotton-growing states, 11,586,745 bales, compared with 11,905,819 on June 30 this year, and 9,569,117 on July 31 last year; and in New England States, 29,765 bales, compared with 33,907 and 63,403.

Cotton spindles active during July included: in cotton growing states, 16,526,873, compared with 16,380,832 during June this year, and 16,650,862 during July last year; and in New England States, 4,760,550, compared with 4,777,374 and 4,684,256.

Speed and Still More Speed Ahead As Freight Trains Set New Records

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—A new high record in the average speed of freight trains has been established by the railroads of this country in the first six months of 1939, according to J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads.

Since 1920 there has been an almost constant increase in the average speed of freight trains in this country and for the first half of this year, the average speed was 44.1 per cent higher than for the corresponding period in 1920.

In the first six months of 1939, the average distance traveled per train per day was 405 miles, compared with 400 miles in 1938 and 247 miles in 1920. This represents the average time required for the movement of all freight trains between terminals, including all delays enroute.

Many freight trains operate on fixed schedules the same as passenger trains. In numerous instances, these schedules provide for a speed equal to that formerly maintained by many passenger trains. As a result, the running time of freight trains between many important commercial centers has been reduced by hours and in the case of longer runs, such as from the Pacific Coast to Eastern seaboard markets, for instance, as much as four days have been clipped off the schedule.

This increase in the speed of freight trains not only expedites the movement of commodities from producer to the markets, but it also enables industries and merchants to operate with smaller inventories than would otherwise be possible.

Large Net Capital Inflow Into Canada Is Reported

OTTAWA, Ontario (CP)—A net inflow of capital into Canada of "unusual proportions" during the first six months of 1939 is reflected in Canada's international trade in securities, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Total sales of securities to all countries were \$198,557,000 in that period while purchases were \$137,429,000. In the corresponding period of 1938 sales were \$166,099,000 and purchases \$150,932,000.

Net securities sales to the United States in the first six months of 1939 were \$43,699,000, while trade with the United Kingdom almost balanced. Net sales to other countries were more than \$15,500,000.

June figures showed an increase over the two preceding months, but were lower than June, 1938. The June, 1939, total was \$33,437,000, compared to \$48,339,000 in May, \$49,304,000 in April, and \$58,040,000 in June, 1938.

Demoralization of Coal Prices Seen Due to Indefinite Plans

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The current hearings on bituminous coal these hot days in Washington and the current demoralization in anthracite coal prices all over seem to sum up to the fact that coal men, hard or soft, are constitutionally unable to make up their minds. And thereby hangs a long tale in both industries.

The anthracite story is the sadder and the shorter told. The industry sells about 40,000,000 tons a year, and a decade ago it used to mine about 85,000,000 tons. The two figures don't quite jibe because the 1929 figures included everything that came out of the mine, saleable or not, while current figures are pared to actual sales, on account of the per ton taxes collected by the State of Pennsylvania. But there has been a 40 per cent loss, mostly to fuel oil.

Then in the bottom of the depression the bootleg problem hit anthracite. The big companies have to operate on high wage scales and under rigid safety rules and they dry clean their coal thoroughly; and because all these things cost money they shut down a lot of mines. Local miners and others, out of work, bethought them of a Piers Plowman view of property rights and took to mining the companies' most accessible coal themselves. The companies called it stealing. The self-employed miners didn't take high wages, didn't take safety precautions, didn't take the thin with the thick, and didn't launder the coal; they trucked it to New York for cut prices.

Problem Solved

That problem is now largely cleaned up, just in time for the present problem to develop. Some states banned the Pennsylvania bootleg; customers got wary because they got slate in their coal; the casualties in the illicit mining were large, and the Republicans took back Pennsylvania and began to enforce the laws.

Meantime, however, in the last 12 months, some of the old-line companies and larger independents, tired of it all, leased out mines to contractors on a royalty basis. The contractors began mining the mines; they took only the most accessible coal and left the rest around the workings to clutter them up if and when the owning companies should take them back to work them. The contractors also made off-side deals with their miners to give them a sub-standard daily wage in exchange for the promise of a minimum working year, a proposal now being bruited round in the slum housing industry. This was so economical to all hands that the coal came to be called "payroll coal," and it came to market cheap, the big companies finding their own coal competing with them.

So they went to Governor James, an ex-miner who understands, and asked for passage of the Kane bill at Harrisburg (capital of the commonwealth) to set up a quota system with allocations to districts and mines, like the quota system in sugar under the Jones-Costigan Act. The Governor not only agreed but suggested that in the meantime the industry be put on short weeks or two, three, or four days. You can't do that, said the trade. Why not? said the Governor. "You know there isn't a mine in the world that can obey all the safety regulations. Suppose we agree on a three-day week and a mine runs four days. I could send my Bureau of Mines people down and they could find an infraction

and that would close the mine." The operators agreed, a little scared, and so this Spring the anthracite industry was under crop control with output varied from week to week to fit the market.

Bill Is Killed

Meantime a lot of independents, and some of them quite big ones, looked through the Kane bill and thought it looked a bit loaded in favor of the mines and areas of its sponsors, as to allocations and quotas. So they switched over against it; and the legislature very adroitly dealt with both sides by coming to a tie vote on the measure, which killed it.

Thereupon the Governor grew annoyed, and said to the hard-coal people, "If you can't make your minds up on what you want, I'll wash my hands of it," and he quit the crop control arrangement, and so there is no control of output, and the market for anthracite is demoralized. A lot of people who fought the Kane bill are now thinking perhaps they shouldn't have, and some of those who sponsored it are agreeable to a re-write with slightly different allocations, and the "independents" hold luncheon after luncheon in the Downtown Association in New York trying to decide what to do next.

The soft-coal story is longer but shows the same vacillation. First there was the NRA in soft coal (the anthracite people, long organized, ignored it like Henry Ford) with an effort toward minimum prices. When NRA went west there followed the first Guffey Act, a purely Administration measure to set up an NRA in the soft coal industry without benefit of blue eagle. This Act was thrown out by the Supreme Court like the Federal hot-oil law.

A second Guffey Act was then passed with the general backing of the coal industry, so written that the Supreme Court wouldn't understand its real purpose, just as the Social Security Act was written with the taxes in one section and the payments in another, to fool the Court, and likewise the Sugar Act of 1937.

The second Guffey Act set up a Commission, and the Commission set out to fix minimum prices for the whole industry. This means probably 50,000 different prices, for the coal price structure is complex like the rail rate structure. The Commission got tangled in politics and also in member quarrels, like the Federal Communications Commission; it was headed by a capable man but he couldn't get along with his fellow commissioners, like the former TVA head.

Commission In Hurry

Then the Commission made another serious mistake. It was too much in a hurry. The Act provided definite procedures, hearings, etc., before the setting up of legal minimum price schedules. The Commission cut corners on this procedure, and laid down its schedules in the fall of 1937. They were promptly enjoined in the Appeals Court of the District of Columbia, and the Commission never had the heart to fight that injunction, so it still stands.

Instead the Commission accepted its chastening and undertook to go through the prescribed routine. So hearings have been going on for a long time and will go on for a long time more.

Meantime the industry has had a change of heart. It now harbors a powerful Committee for the Repeal of the Coal Act. On that committee are many people who once were strong for the present law. Leaders in the industry are now turning away from their early faith in price-fixing, and toward a version of the quota system something like those employed in world rubber, tin, copper, tea, etc., and in American sugar, and akin in spirit to the idea in the ill-fated Kane bill in the Pennsylvania legislature for anthracite coal, mentioned above. The Allen bill to do this for bituminous coal was introduced late in the recent session of Congress and will be pushed when Congress reconvenes.

So this is what looks likely to happen. The present hearings will go on interminably. In a month or so the Commission which is now under Mr. Ickes, will announce minima effective October 15. They will be promptly enjoined, the injunction appealed, and the appeal carried to the Supreme Court. Whatever the Supreme Court decides, the industry will switch its legislative support to repeal of the present Guffey Act and in favor of the Allen bill for a quota system in coal.

Then, of course, the business of hearing; will recommence, and the Government ownership people will get back of a plan to wish the whole thing, including John Lewis, on the taxpayers.

Willkie Asserts Tenn. Power Sold At 80 P. C. of Value

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth & Southern Corp., asserted today his company had been "forced" to sell the Tennessee Electric Power Co., "because we could not stay in business against this subsidized government competition."

His assertion was embodied in a statement issued as the Federal-owned Tennessee Valley Authority and various municipalities and cooperative power companies of Tennessee paid Mr. Willkie's company \$78,425,095.01 for the Tennessee Electric of which Commonwealth & Southern owns 99 per cent of the common stock.

Sold at 80 Per Cent of Value

Mr. Willkie declared the Government was acquiring the electric property "at about 80 per cent of its real value."

"I sincerely hope," he said, "that our former customers in the State of Tennessee will continue to enjoy the benefits which the Tennessee Electric Power Company originally made possible."

"Whether or not the quality of service is maintained, these customers will, of course, enjoy the lower rates made possible by government subsidy—but they and all the people in the United States will pay the higher taxes which exempt and heavily subsidized government operations inevitably require."

"This transaction has deprecated that no business, however well run, can endure against the competition of the Federal Government with its vast financial resources."

The purchase money was paid in 35 checks ranging in size from \$44,728,300 made out by the Tennessee Valley Authority to \$31,755.26 from the City of Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

Asked Fair Price

For five years of negotiations, sometimes bitter, Mr. Willkie had been demanding what he called a "fair price." When the battle started, the Government's offer was \$55,000,000.

Tennessee Electric Power Co. properties serve communities throughout the state.

After long bickering between proponents of publicly and privately-owned utilities, which began with the federal development of the huge Tennessee Valley Authority power project, Mr. Willkie and J. A. Krug, TVA chief power engineer, finally got together last February 5 in a tentative agreement.

Chicago Retail Sales Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Department store sales here for the four weeks ended July 15, were 7 per cent ahead of 1938, the Association of Commerce reports. The national average in the same period was only 3 per cent ahead of 1938.

Opinion Differs as to Effect Of Crude Oil Cut on Gasoline

TULSA, Aug. 15 (AP)—A nation of gasoline burners watched officials of midwestern oil states gather to discuss the crumbling price of crude today and asked: "What's the backfire all about?"

John Public has bought a record amount of gasoline this summer. Consumption reached new peaks and gasoline prices in many places have been exceptionally low.

Effect on 'Gas' Prices

What effect the crude price cut will have on gasoline prices to the motorist is disputed. One group of oil executives says the price is too low now and won't go lower. Another group pulls out the case history of the industry to show that every major price cut in crude has resulted in cheaper gasoline.

Some refinery men had been making gasoline and stacking up losses or little profit. The Sinclair interests said gasoline prices either must go up, or crude go down. Attempts to raise gasoline prices were unsuccessful.

Five days ago, the Sinclair-Prairie Oil Marketing Co. slashed prices 20 cents. The reduction spread slowly, then gathered momentum. Affected areas in Kansas, Illinois, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, New Mexico, and Louisiana echoed with protests of producers. Owners of small wells declared they couldn't operate on the lower price schedules.

Most of Texas' 87,000 wells were choked off for a 15-day shutdown. But without similar shutdowns in Kansas, Oklahoma, and other oil states, observers warned the effectiveness of Texas' dramatic protest might be lost.

As for the average motorist, oil executives point out there are about 76,000,000 barrels of gasoline in storage and tell him not to worry even if the big oil states join Texas in a production holiday. There is also 250,000,000 barrels of crude above ground.

Cost to Oklahoma

The sudden, sharp cut in crude prices will cost Oklahoma about \$1,500,000 yearly in gross production tax losses, observers said.

The producer places the blame on the refiner. The producer believes he is being penalized to help the refiner out of a hole. With record gasoline sales, the producer says the refiner has been making too much gasoline, glutting the market.

To the oil company which maintains a nice balance between refining and production, a cut in the price of crude is a bookkeeping operation.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 15—Mexico is taking a serious view of the drop in crude oil prices by from 8 to 32 cents a barrel in Texas fields, accompanying as it did the rejection by Standard Oil of Mexico's

latest proposals for settlement of the oil controversy.

Other factors rounding out the picture of forces at work behind this controversy are the Mexican oil union's announcement that it supports the Cardenas Administration, and the visit paid to Finance Minister Eduardo Suarez by a representative of the German Economics Ministry.

The German, Herr Hertel, described as the "third man in the Hitler regime for promoting foreign trade," visited Suarez with William R. Davis, who has promoted the majority of barter deals with Germany. Consistently increasing German activities by representatives here indicate the path Mexico is taking under the pressure of United States and British companies.

The drop in price of crudes by from 5 to 32 cents a barrel simultaneously with the Standard Oil statement issued last Thursday by W. S. Farish, president, is interpreted as beginning a price war against the Mexican oil monopoly. It means a further undermining of the Mexican market. Mexico has been underselling the world market with prices ranging from 70 to 80 cents a barrel since the foreign properties were seized. Continuance of the cuts will threaten Mexico's ability to market even to the totalitarian nations.

The oil union announced its support of the Administration after extensive conference with President Cardenas last week. The President called the conferences in anticipation of the present crisis in negotiations with the companies. The emergency is believed successful in clarifying the recent conflict between the Government and the unions, persuading the workers to abandon demands for reforms of the oil administration.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on date listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank Sept. 1

Franklin Savings Bank Sept. 1

Massachusetts Savings Bank Sept. 1

Boston Penny Savings Bank Sept. 11

Home Savings Bank Sept. 11

Union Savings Bank Sept. 11

Warren Institution for Savings Sept. 11

East Boston Savings Bank Sept. 15

Fleet Savings Bank Sept. 15

Institution for Savings in Roxbury Sept. 15

	Sales dollars in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
ay L (1½g)	3	17	17	17	—
Ed (1½a)	9	29	28½	28½	—
urn Pacific	24	14½	13½	13½	—
urn Ry	19	17½	16½	16½	—
urn Ry pr	20	26½	25¾	25¾	—
McOt (t4)	1	40	40	40	—

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Washing Co	1	3½	3½	3½	1½	
Mill (A&G)	1	19½	19½	19½	A 3	
W (A&G)	1	38	44½	43½	43½	
W (L&G)	2	26	23	23½		
Co (A&G)	7	6	28½	11½	11½	+ ½
W (A&G)	21	6½	6½	6½		
W & B	3	104½	104½	104½		
W pt	13	3	3	3	+ ½	
W pr pz	1	18	17½	18		
W pr pt	10	22½	21½	21½	+ ½	
(L) (18)	23½	25½	25½			
(L) (32)	24½	24½	24½	+ ½		
NJ (L) (18)	2	29	40½	40½	- ½	
(L) (32)	2	29	29	29		
W (32)	7	78½	18	78	+ ½	
W (32)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ½	
W (32)	1	4½	4½	4½		
W (32)	1	12½	12½	12½		
W (32)	29	8½	8½	8½	- ½	

dog)	3	49%	49%	49%	+1%
g)	1	2	2	2	
g)	2	24	24	24	+ 1/2
g)	1	2	2	2	+ 1/2
g)	1	28	15%	15%	-1%
Am	1	7%	7%	7%	A'g 9
Am	9	17%	17%	17%	A'g 14
ww	1	27%	27%	27%	A'g 14
ww	2	5%	5%	5%	
ww	2	5%	5%	5%	A'g 14

1	7 ¹ ₄	7 ¹ ₄	7 ¹ ₄	—	1 ¹ ₄
3	6 ¹ ₄	6 ¹ ₄	6 ¹ ₄	—	1 ¹ ₄
4	20 ¹ ₄	20	20 ¹ ₄	—	1 ¹ ₄
3	60 ¹ ₄	60 ¹ ₄	60 ¹ ₄	A _g	14
1	4	4	4	A _g	3
4	4	3 ¹ ₄	3 ¹ ₄	+	1 ¹ ₄
4	2	2	2	+	1 ¹ ₄
1	3 ¹ ₄	3 ¹ ₄	3 ¹ ₄	A _g	10
4	24 ¹ ₄	24 ¹ ₄	24 ¹ ₄	+	1 ¹ ₄
10	13 ¹ ₄	13 ¹ ₄	13 ¹ ₄	+	1 ¹ ₄

1	9	19	19	+ 1/2
13	10 1/4	9 1/2	10 7/8	+ 1/8
1	90	80	90	+ 1/2
10	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	- 1
*2	46 1/4	46	46 1/4	+ 2 1/2
5	3 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	- 1/2
10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	+ 3/4

7	3	3	3	A'g 12
1	83	83	83	+ 1/8
3	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	A'g 8
1	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/4
15	19 1/8	18 7/8	19 1/8	Jul 26

2	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ½
9	10½	10½	10½	A'G 14
				10½
				A'G 15
1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'G 10
1	48	48	48	+ ¾
5	7½	7½	7½	- ½
82	80½	80½	80½	+ 17½
16½	16½	16½		
97½	97	97		
87½	87½	87½		+ 7½
22	97	97		A'G 12

12½	12½	12½	A'g 12
37½	36½	36½	+ ½
17½	17½	17½	- ½
62½	62½	62½	A'g 11
17	17	17	+ ½
			A'g 10

31 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	A'g 10
38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	38	+ $\frac{1}{2}$
51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ $\frac{1}{2}$
57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	A'g 3
37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ $\frac{1}{2}$
29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	

1312	2912	2912	A/g 10
1412	8012	8112	+ 1 1/2
1412	1412	1412	+ 1 1/2
16	116	116	+ 1
22	12	12	
412	412	412	+ 3/4
712	612	712	A/g 14
3	83	83	A/g 10
12	12	12	A/g 3
812	612	612	A/g 11
1	85	85	- 1 1/2
1	6	6	A/g 11

33 1/2	33 1/2	Jul 24
13	13 1/2	A'g 11
3 3/4	3 3/4	A'g 10
7 1/2	7 1/2	A'g 14
50	50	A'g 8

42	42	
387	387	
18	18	- 36
437	437	
111	111	+ 212
53	53	

87 1/2	87 1/2	A'g 9
49 1/4	49 1/4	A'g 1
100 3/4	100 3/4	+ 3/4
35 3/4	35 3/4	+ 3/4
2 1/4	2 1/4	- 1/2
7	7	A'g 11
1 3/4	1 3/4	
54	54	A'g 12
10	10	A'g 14
84 1/4	84 1/4	A'g 9
		A'g 11

38 1/2	36 1/2	- 1/2
23 3/4	24	+ 1/4
41 1/2	41 1/2	A'g 12
24 1/2	24 1/2	
2 3/4	2 3/4	A'g 10
11 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4
5	125	A'g 7

14	34	A'g 7
14	14	A'g 14
14	74	+ 14
14	214	A'g 14
14	96	
14	4414	+ 24

2015 A'g 5
5
11 Jul 25
134 - 1a
32 A'g 12

5 + 1/2
27 1/2 A' 11
9 A' 10
26 1/4 - 3/4
18 1/4 + 1/4
24 1/2 A' 11

24 A'g 12
16 1/2
57 A'g 14
33 1/2 + 1/4
3 1/2 Jul 28

512 Ag 4
 14
 34
 247a -1
 219a + 34
 081a +114

191¹ - 1¹
25² + 3²
34 Aug 14
23⁴ + 1⁴
30 Jan 27
13 Aug 27

0¹/₂ A'g 10
9¹/₂ + 1₄
4¹/₂ + 1₄
2¹/₂ A'g 12
A'g 12

4
3
2
1
A 12

+ 36
 + 12
 + 16
 A'E 7
 A'E 14

+ 14
 A'K 8
 - 14

— 14
A's 4
— 14

EXTRAS:
paid
divi-
dends:

12



Trade in Cotton Cloth Quiet But Prices Hold Firm

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Although trading in primary cotton goods was quiet, prices continued to hold firm throughout the week and on some constructions advanced to even higher levels during the week.

Total bookings of actual orders during the week equaled scarcely more than 40 per cent of current loom output, but there was an increasing amount of inquiry at the revival of buying within the next few days, owing to the continued good movement of finished cotton goods over retail counters, and the absence of inventory accumulations in merchandising channels.

Sheetings Strong

The bids for supplying the Government with millions of yards of cotton goods for WPA use, were opened the early part of the week and the gray goods commitments placed by a number of converters to cover potential needs if their bids should be accepted, are likely, if their bids prove unsuccessful, to figure later in new operations, unless renewed buying activity is sufficient to maintain higher price levels, and this fact made some buyers hesitant about placing business until this hazard is passed.

Sheetings proved one of the strong spots of the market this week as a number of sheeting mills advanced their quotations an eighth to a quarter owing to their strongly sold condition and refusal to consider business except at the new prices. Though some scattering yardage was still obtainable at the old figures, the market in most quarters held closely to the higher levels.

Print cloths were not very active for the week, but prices were well maintained and there were more mills awaiting an eighth more to the principal standard constructions, and refusing to accept forward business at the old figures.

Carded filling sheetings were active in some quarters and were said to have worked into a very closely sold condition. Many mills have sold their entire output up to Oct. 1 and are unwilling at this time to take on further business beyond that date. Higher prices are expected but no move was reported this week to jack up quotations.

Broadcloths in Demand

Heavy drills were also stronger on some of the more active constructions while the rest of the list held firm. Sales did not run into large volume. Twills were rather unchanged in price. On osanburgs there was a scattering business report, much of it on the makes field, though some heavy goods were also engaged in very limited volume. Prices held firm but not very changed from the previous week.

Carded broadcloths moved in moderate amounts for deliveries up to October. There were sales of 37-inch, 3.85 yard, 112x60s at 7 1/2 cents and later most mills moved their prices up to 7 3/4. On the combed broadcloths, only prices clinging to the same levels as prevailed a week ago.

Odd Lots, Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange

Stocks & Bonds	High	Low	Close	Net
131 120 Abbott (1/4)	40.10	39.10	39.10	10
132 117 Abbott (1/2)	39.10	38.10	38.10	10
133 114 Abbott (3/4)	38.10	37.10	37.10	10
134 111 Abbott (1)	37.10	36.10	36.10	10
135 108 Abbott (1 1/4)	36.10	35.10	35.10	10
136 105 Abbott (1 1/2)	35.10	34.10	34.10	10
137 102 Abbott (1 3/4)	34.10	33.10	33.10	10
138 99 Abbott (2)	33.10	32.10	32.10	10
139 96 Abbott (2 1/4)	32.10	31.10	31.10	10
140 93 Abbott (2 1/2)	31.10	30.10	30.10	10
141 90 Abbott (2 3/4)	30.10	29.10	29.10	10
142 87 Abbott (3)	29.10	28.10	28.10	10
143 84 Abbott (3 1/4)	28.10	27.10	27.10	10
144 81 Abbott (3 1/2)	27.10	26.10	26.10	10
145 78 Abbott (3 3/4)	26.10	25.10	25.10	10
146 75 Abbott (4)	25.10	24.10	24.10	10
147 72 Abbott (4 1/4)	24.10	23.10	23.10	10
148 69 Abbott (4 1/2)	23.10	22.10	22.10	10
149 66 Abbott (4 3/4)	22.10	21.10	21.10	10
150 63 Abbott (5)	21.10	20.10	20.10	10
151 60 Abbott (5 1/4)	20.10	19.10	19.10	10
152 57 Abbott (5 1/2)	19.10	18.10	18.10	10
153 54 Abbott (5 3/4)	18.10	17.10	17.10	10
154 51 Abbott (6)	17.10	16.10	16.10	10
155 48 Abbott (6 1/4)	16.10	15.10	15.10	10
156 45 Abbott (6 1/2)	15.10	14.10	14.10	10
157 42 Abbott (6 3/4)	14.10	13.10	13.10	10
158 39 Abbott (7)	13.10	12.10	12.10	10
159 36 Abbott (7 1/4)	12.10	11.10	11.10	10
160 33 Abbott (7 1/2)	11.10	10.10	10.10	10
161 30 Abbott (7 3/4)	10.10	9.10	9.10	10
162 27 Abbott (8)	9.10	8.10	8.10	10
163 24 Abbott (8 1/4)	8.10	7.10	7.10	10
164 21 Abbott (8 1/2)	7.10	6.10	6.10	10
165 18 Abbott (8 3/4)	6.10	5.10	5.10	10
166 15 Abbott (9)	5.10	4.10	4.10	10
167 12 Abbott (9 1/4)	4.10	3.10	3.10	10
168 9 Abbott (9 1/2)	3.10	2.10	2.10	10
169 6 Abbott (9 3/4)	2.10	1.10	1.10	10
170 3 Abbott (10)	1.10	0.10	0.10	10

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in \$1000

High Low 2:00

1 3/4 47-43

1 1/2 46-42

1 1/4 45-41

1 1/2 44-40

1 1/4 43-39

1 1/2 42-38

1 1/4 41-37

1 1/2 40-36

1 1/4 39-35

1 1/2 38-34

1 1/4 37-33

1 1/2 36-32

1 1/4 35-31

1 1/2 34-30

1 1/4 33-29

1 1/2 32-28

1 1/4 31-27

1 1/2 30-26

1 1/4 29-25

1 1/2 28-24

1 1/4 27-23

1 1/2 26-22

1 1/4 25-21

1 1/2 24-20

1 1/4 23-19

1 1/2 22-18

1 1/4 21-17

1 1/2 20-16

1 1/4 19-15

1 1/2 18-14

1 1/4 17-13

1 1/2 16-12

1 1/4 15-11

1 1/2 14-10

1 1/4 13-9

1 1/2 12-8

1 1/4 11-7

1 1/2 10-6

1 1/4 9-5

1 1/2 8-4

1 1/4 7-3

1 1/2 6-2

1 1/4 5-1

1 1/2 4-0

1 1/4 3-0

1 1/2 2-0

1 1/4 1-0

1 1/2 0-0

1 1/4 0-0

1 1/2 0-0

1 1/4 0-0

1 1/2 0-0

1 1/4 0-0

1 1/2 0-0

1 1/4 0-0

1 1/2 0-0

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1 1/2 0-0

1 1/4 0-0

1 1/2 0-0

1 1/4 0-0

1 1/2 0-0

1 1/4 0-0

1 1/2 0-0

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Dow-Jones Averages

High Low 2:00

1 3/4 47-43

1 1/2 46-42

1 1/4 45-41

1 1/2 44-40

1 1/4 43-39

1 1/2 42-38

1 1/4 41-37

1 1/2 40-36

1 1/4 39-35

1 1/2 38-34

1 1/4 37-33

1 1/2 36-32

1 1/4 35-31

1 1/2 34-30

1 1/4 33-29

1 1/2 32-28

1 1/4 31-27

1 1/2 30-26

1 1/4 29-25

1 1/2 28-24

1 1/4 27-23

1 1/2 26-22

1 1/4 25-21

1 1/2 24-20

1 1/4 23-19

1 1/2 22-18

1 1/4 21-17

1 1/2 20-16

1 1/4 19-15

1 1/2 18-14

1 1/4 17-13

1 1/2 16-12

1 1/4 15-11

1 1/2 14-10

1 1/4 13-9

1 1/2 12-8

1 1/4 11-7

1 1/2 10-6

1 1/4 9-5

1 1/2 8-4

1 1/4 7-3

1 1/2 6-2

1 1/4 5-1

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Tool Orders Best In Over Two Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland

The index of new machine tool orders advanced 19.3

points in July to 230.9, a new

high for the current upswing

and the highest level since

the peak of 282.5 reached in

April, 1937, according to the

National Machine Tool Builders' Association. In June the

index registered 211.6 and in

July a year ago, 89.6. For the

last three months the index

has been above 200.

Machine tool buying, the

association reported, has been

heavier this summer than at

any time except in late 1919

and early 1920 and again in

the winter of 1936 and the

beginning of 1937.

A sustained foreign demand

accounted for about half of

the volume, the association

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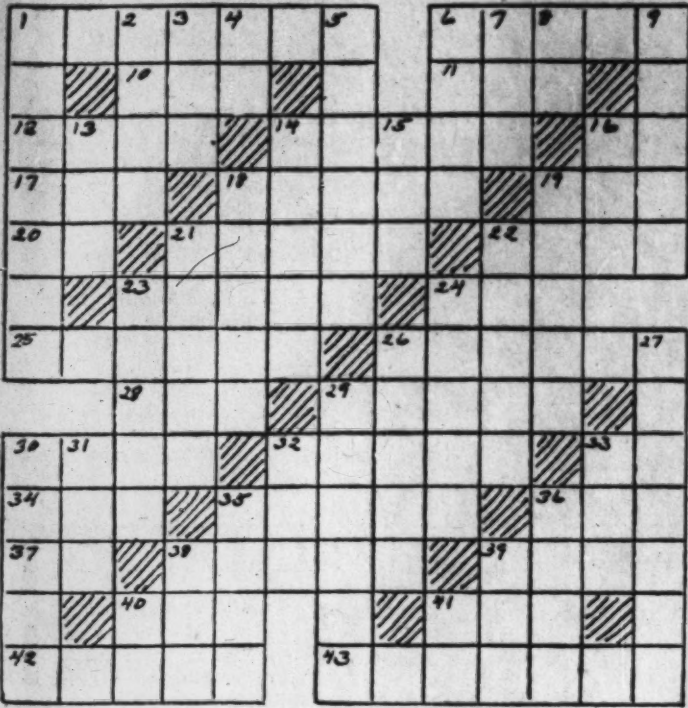
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles,
Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations,
Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



- Across
- 1-What is capital of Society Islands and of French Oceania?
 - 6-What is a seagull of Lithuania?
 - 10-What is another name for a salmon?
 - 11-Unity is what?
 - 12-Subterranean part of a plant is what?
 - 14-What do you call middle pair of toes of a six-toed team?
 - 16-What suffix is used to form collective numerals?
 - 17-A salt pit is what?
 - 18-What is the color of shirts worn by Italian Fascists?
 - 19-What is 2nd letter of Greek alphabet?
 - 20-Africa (abbr.).
 - 21-What is a department of southeastern France?
 - 22-What is a South African weaverbird?
 - 23-What is gold monetary unit of Great Britain?
 - 24-A seaman is what?
 - 25-What is an East Indian palm civet?
 - 26-Who was a descendant of Saul (poet)?
 - 27-What word is used as a connective?
 - 28-Where was Samuel's birthplace?
 - 29-Who painted "Laughing Cavalier"?
 - 30-Children of whom were among Neithum who returned with Zerubabel?
 - 31-Doctor of Science (abbr.).
 - 32-What is fore limb of a vertebrate?
 - 33-What Italian river rises in Tuscan Apennines and flows to Mediterranean?
 - 34-What is a county of southeastern New Mexico?
 - 35-Where is Lynchburg (abbr.)?
 - 36-What are formed by such plants as lily, onion, hyacinth, or tulip?
 - 37-What do you call a collection of nests of penguins?
 - 40-Territory (abbr.).
 - 41-What word was used in opposition to "top"?
 - 42-Who was one of late descendants of Saul?
 - 43-Who was one whose children returned (Ezra 2:54)?
- Down
- 1-Where was gold procured for decoration of Solomon's temple?
 - 3-What is plan of a literary composition?
 - 4-What prefix means "out of"?
 - 5-What was first name of author of "The Man Without a Country"?
 - 6-Would a bhikkhu be a monk, boat, or wrap?
 - 7-Where is Stoke-on-Trent (abbr.)?
 - 8-Mysell.
 - 9-Who was first European convert of St. Paul?
 - 10-A lubberly person is what?
 - 11-What is an instrument for throwing stones or other missiles?
 - 12-Serret is what?
 - 13-Wood of what tree is used in manufacture of furniture?
 - 14-What was one of cities in territory allotted to Benjamin?
 - 15-What are tuns of money lent at interest?
 - 16-What desert station of Israelites was between Tabath and Mithchah?
 - 17-What is one of hymns collected in one book of Old Testament?
 - 18-Who was daughter of Abimelech?
 - 19-Alpheus was father of what apostle?
 - 20-Who is heroine of story of Judgment of Daniel?
 - 21-Who was chief city of Ammonites?
 - 22-What is a seaport city of France?
 - 23-Who was one of sons of Jether?
 - 24-Serene is what?
 - 25-What is an emblem of dawn?
 - 26-If you visited Silva, whom would you see (sing)?
 - 27-What is a ring or fold forming a catch?
 - 28-What is an insect mentioned in Bible?
 - 29-What prefix means "thrice"?
 - 30-Symbol for thorium is what?
 - 31-Fort (abbr.).
 - 41-Fort (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

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Parliamentary Practice

Revising Bylaws

Question: The bylaws of an organization were revised by a committee appointed for that purpose, presented to the membership, and after several weeks consideration were adopted. Soon afterward, and before they were printed, use and observation indicated that other changes were necessary.

It was decided to use them for the time, the members being requested to submit recommendations for future changes with the thought of considering the amendment again after the revision had been thoroughly tried out.

The question arises: Should these additional changes be made by a committee as in the first instance or by amendments? There being need for many changes, the amendment method would be confusing. Whole sections need to be inserted, and there arises the problem of numbering the sections, as well as other difficulties.

Is there any reason why the bylaws should not be revised and rearranged and renumbered by a committee appointed for that purpose as was done before?

Answer: Under the circumstances described, the plan of having a committee draft a proposed revision would be preferable. This is usually desirable when the changes affect the whole structure of the bylaws. It should be understood that any change in the bylaws is an amendment to them, whether it be a complete revision and substitution of an entirely new document, or just a change in a single word. Basically there is no difference in the procedure, though there may be a vast difference in the work and time involved.

Amendments may be made as often as seem necessary, provided the rules in the bylaws as to time and notice and other details are observed. When a committee is appointed, however, it does not actually revise. It merely recommends a revision. The members alone are competent to revise or amend bylaws.

When a committee is appointed, as a means of conserving time, it is wise to call a meeting of the members for the purpose of considering the report of the committee, some time before the meeting, to take final action. At this preliminary meeting, the report of the committee may be altered wherever necessary to suit the members, so that at the meeting for final action the revision will be adopted without need for lengthy discussion.

In a meeting of the membership for preliminary consideration of the proposed revision, it is often found convenient to convene as a committee of the whole.

Daily Quotation

THERE is no freedom on earth or in any star for those who deny freedom to others.—ELBERT HUBBARD.

Brevities

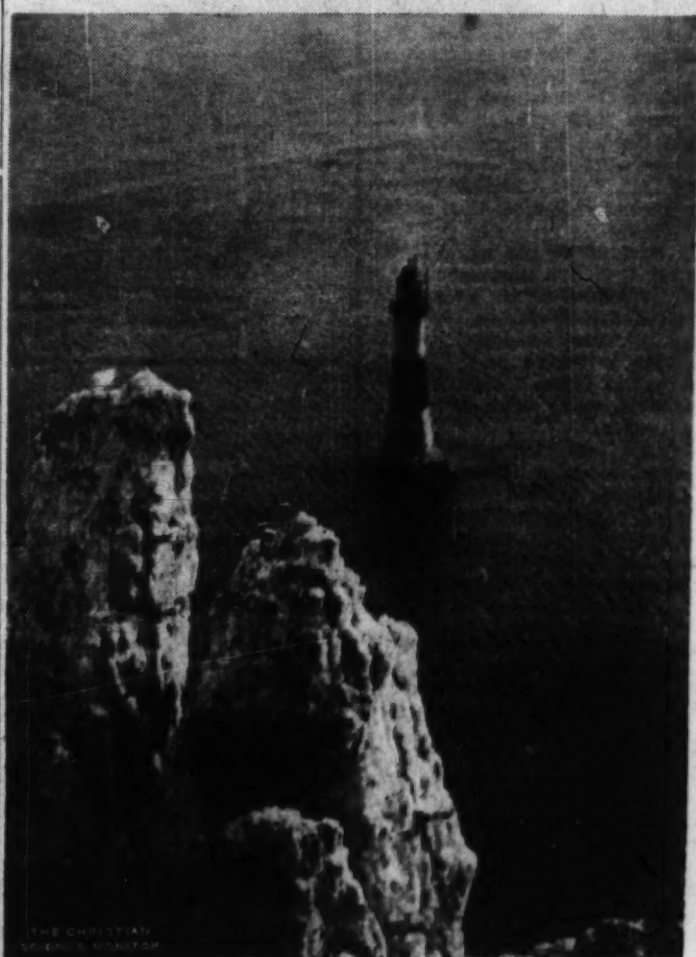
Humorist: Explorers in Asia claim to have discovered "the oldest egg in the world." Since this statement appeared, land-ladies have been observed going about with a cynical sneer on their faces.

Philadelphia Bulletin: American tourists spent more than five billions abroad during the last twenty years says the Commerce Department. But it hasn't yet figured how much was saved by those who stayed at home.

Brubaker in New Yorker: The Roosevelt family should be picketed as unfair to comic-strip workers. On the day of their wedding anniversary, it was the Mr. who remembered and the Mrs. who forgot.

San Francisco Chronicle: The etiquette for chatting with a King requires that one let His Majesty open the conversation. One then replies, "Yes, but the nights are cool."

Protection



Monitor Camera Club from Miss G. Bertelmann Westmoreland, Eng.
Lighthouse at Beach Head, Eastbourne, Sussex

Sunbonnet Sue



That radiant cloud
Is the very same one
I thought dark before
It was touched by the Sun.

In Lighter Vein

Simple!

Mabel: "I'll be yours on one condition."
Tom: "Easy! I entered college last year on six."

A Good Example

"I wish I was the gas, Daddy."
"Whatever for?"
"Well, whenever it goes out it gets a shilling!"—Kentish Mercury.

Playing Safe

"Uncle Jim, one of the boys I play with said I looked like you."
"What did you say?"
"Nothing. He's bigger than I am."

Nice Man

"Did you go on a honeymoon, Suzabelle?"
"Ah suppose you might call it dat, ma'am. Henry don't help me wid washings de fust week."

Sh-h!

"James," asked the teacher, "have you whispered today without permission?"
"Only wunst," said James.
"Leroy," went on the teacher to another boy, "should James have said 'wunst'?"
"No, ma'am; he should have said 'twice'."

Odds and Ends

Letter Perfect

Amsterdam has a river Y, China a city called U, and Sweden a town named A.

Our Household Words

The majority of the short, common words in the English language are from the Anglo-Saxon.

Unique in the Western World

Haiti is the lone republic in the western hemisphere where government is controlled solely by Negroes.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Easter Island Got Its Name?

There is a little island about 12 miles long in the South Pacific Ocean called Easter Island; it is about 2,000 miles from the coast of Chile, and 1,100 miles of deep ocean separate it from the nearest inhabited land.

Easter Island was named for the day on which it was discovered in 1722 by Roggeveen, the Dutch admiral. The island was annexed by Chile in 1888, and was made into a Chilean national monument in 1935. Today much of the island serves as grazing ground for sheep and cattle owned by Chilean interests.

Its present population consists of a few hundred Polynesian natives, but the island bears evidence in the form of huge stone carvings and ruins of an ancient and forgotten civilization.

There are more than 250 huge platforms of stone and other ruins. There are also huge images of gray stone. The largest completed statue is 36 feet high and weighs about 50 tons, while a partially cut image in one of the quarries is 66 feet high. The heads of the figures are carved so as to leave a flat surface on which could be mounted cylindrical hats or crowns of red-colored stone. Numerous examples of these crowns, some in

ings of the pictographs, and so the secrets of the ancient stone-workers remain unread and unknown.
—W. F. Keasbey.

I Record only the Sunny Hours



Feathered Friends

(Birmingham Sunday Mercury)

Birmingham, Eng.

Five years ago, the attendant at Pool Meadow Car Park, Coventry, picked up a muddy and bedraggled pigeon which had been mauled by a cat. From this kindly act has grown one of Coventry's prettiest sights.

The attendant showed the pigeon to Walter Young, an employee of the Corporation Gas Department and a well-known local football legislator, who fed the pigeon till it recovered and was able to fly away. Then it came back with a mate and settled down to raise a family—at Mr. Young's expense!

Thanks to generous feeding, the little colony of pigeons grew and grew, and today it is more than 100 strong.

Promptly at 9:30 every morning, wet or fine, Mr. Young drives up in a car which is undistinguishable from a hundred others; yet the pigeons are never in doubt, and before Mr. Young can step out, his feathered friends descend in a swooping mass, beating their wings in tumultuous welcome.

Mr. Young distributes about nine pounds of corn and maize a day, and his weekly bill for it is 4s. 6d. Many of the pigeons are known to him by name.



Easter Island stone image.

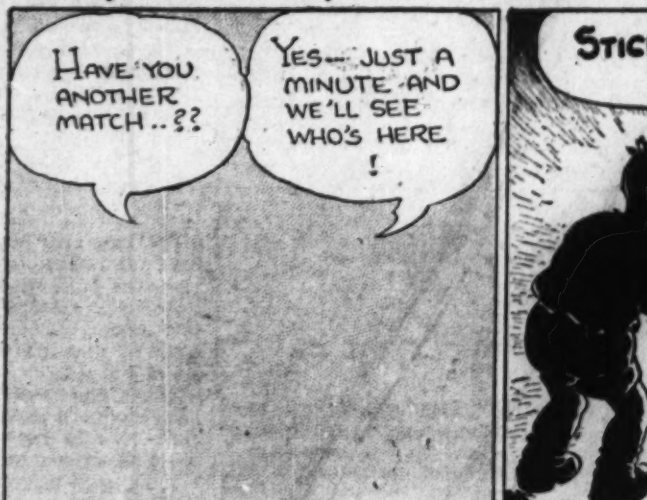
From a specimen in the United States National Museum.

A Verse for Today...

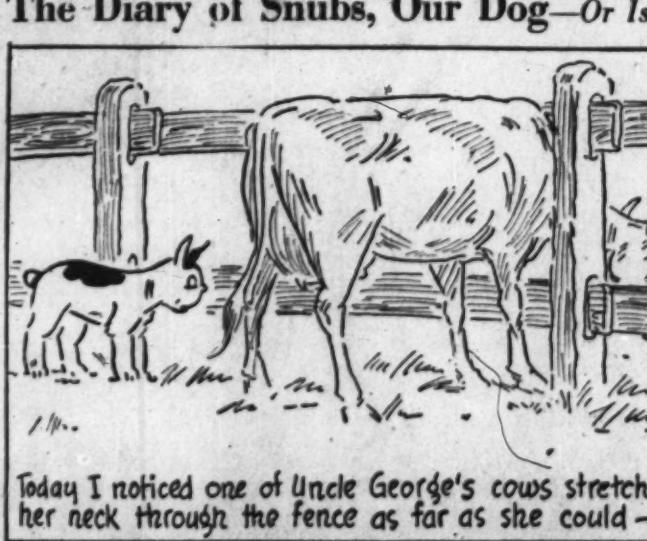
Make me to go in the path of thy commandments; for therein do I delight.—Ps. 119:35.

By LE PELLEY

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Back Again



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Or Is It?



Today I noticed one of Uncle George's cows stretching her neck through the fence as far as she could—

STICKY STANLEY AGAIN!



I slipped under the fence to see what she had found—

How did you fellows get here?



The grass on both sides seemed just the same to me, so I asked her what the idea was—

SPEAKING OF QUESTIONS!!



"Why everyone knows the grass is greener on the other side of a fence!" she said!

The Adventures of Waddles—Now What Does He Mean by That?



UPON THE SHORE, BESIDE THE WOOD A HUSKY FOREST RANGER STOOD.

THE RANGER SAID, THEN YOU'RE ALL RIGHT.



A HERO, BOUND ON SUCH A QUEST, SHOULD REALLY GET SOME SLEEP AND REST.

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1939

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Turning Toward Peace

In the last forty-eight hours the world has turned from a mesmerized fear of war to a new consideration of ways to keep the peace. The value of this change in thought is incalculable. For we walk in the direction we are looking and an armed and mobilized Europe has been glancing only occasionally toward peace.

The new atmosphere is still too much a matter of hopeful conjecture, too much a momentary creation of headlines to warrant any complacency. The conjecture arises chiefly from the hasty visit of Count Ciano to Reichsführer Hitler. The result of their talks has not been announced, but surrounding circumstances have led most observers to the conclusion that the Italian Foreign Minister rushed to Salzburg to head off any German thrust at Danzig until new efforts at adjustment had been attempted. Several delays and shifts in the supposed German plan for Danzig and the calling of Karl J. Bueckhardt, League of Nations High Commissioner for the Free City, to a conference with Herr Hitler supports this view, as does Italy's known reluctance to go to war about Danzig.

Indeed, all kinds of peace rumors are now flying. One calls for a four-power conference to arrange a Danzig settlement, with Great Britain to acquaint Warsaw with the terms. This sounds too much like Munich to sit very well with those who want genuine peacemaking in Europe. And it is heartening to observe that Great Britain is exercising caution. The Prime Minister is in Scotland, the Foreign Minister going to Yorkshire. There is no excitement, no eagerness in London to take any step which would look like another Runciman commission to Czechoslovakia.

The indications are that peace moves, if they begin now, will come from Rome or Berlin; and if they have to do with terms on Danzig, London will first of all politely refer them to Warsaw. But of course Britain would be ready to listen to terms for a general settlement in Europe. That is the proposal Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini have so far been unwilling to make. They have kept discussions to their own particular demands and to specific objectives which have been hard to deny at the risk of a general war. But if it is a general war which must be considered, it is also a general peace.

There should be every effort to keep attention aimed toward peace. And it is to be hoped that a lid can be put on the Danzig tinder box. Yet negotiations should be on a thoroughgoing scale which means real peace and not merely another concession from one side.

Spain and the Old Order

The recent shift of power within the Franco dictatorship over Spain, which now has resulted in a reconstruction of the Cabinet itself, underlines once again the futility of war as an instrument of policy. Spain's civil war was brought on by the so-called old order—army, landowners, monarchists, militant adherents of the established church, financiers and industrialists—trying to save themselves from radicalism. In the end, they were conquered from within by radical Fascism. For the Falange Española—the Phalanx or Spanish Fascist rank-and-file movement—is now the dominant force within the Franco dictatorship. And the old order for the present has even lost its right openly to protest.

The fact that there are four Generals, an Admiral and two Colonels within the new Cabinet is more a symbol of conciliation than of power. For General Yague, one of the doughtiest of Franco fighters, was relieved of his command before his levitation into the Cabinet. Gen. Queipo de Llano was sent as Ambassador to Italy for safekeeping. These, General Aranda and the rest must now confine themselves to advice. Their friends representing the other vested interests of the old order are similarly shorn of direct power by the reorganization. The inner circle of the dictatorship has made its decision in favor of the Fascist method and henceforth it will be increasingly hard to keep up the appearance of a coalition.

What lies ahead is by the same token increasingly difficult to predict. All depends on the ability of the Falange to hold together and to avert counter-revolution from the old Loyalist forces, but from its own comrades-in-arms. And willingness to hold together has not, at least hitherto, been notable among Spanish characteristics.

Cataclysmic!

President Roosevelt's proposal to move Thanksgiving Day forward from November 30 to November 23 probably is the most cataclysmic since Ford adopted the gear shift. Its boldness leaves the commentator flabbergasted.

What about precedent? Can't he have this broken too often, you know, or we'll have none left. What about Abraham Lincoln who established the "last Thursday" custom? Is this a subtle slap at Republicanism? What about all the university and school calendars, with printed catalogues in the mails? And those on every desk with the figure "30" in red letters?

Oh, yes, the retailers who customarily fill their windows with Christmas goods on the day after Thanksgiving should have another week of business—but what about the "big business" of college football, whose schedules were drawn up a year ago? Merely moving them up a week won't do at all, you know, because on the Saturday before Siwash has a bruising game with the State and needs the customary week and a half respite before the holiday encounter with their old rivals. (Presumably this did not occur to Mr. Roosevelt whose alma mater never plays on Thanksgiving.)

Socialize business and the professions? Maybe. Take over the law-making prerogatives of Congress? Perhaps. Alter the Supreme Court? Well—But tampering with institutions sacred to turkey and pigskin may be more than a patient people can endure.

More Food Stamps

After its trial in Rochester, N. Y., and a few other cities, the Department of Agriculture's food stamp plan is so popular that requests from grocers' groups and others are said to be behind Secretary Wallace's announced intention to extend it to other cities throughout the United States. This enthusiasm doubtless stems in large part from the fact that this plan, while subsidizing the farmer, gives the grocer also an opportunity to profit on a kind of distribution which formerly passed him by through relief channels. Yet the trade seems pleased also at the smooth working of the mechanics of this arrangement for disposing of surplus foodstuffs—which is significant.

The newest venture in the program is an experiment in Shawnee, Okla., with extending the sale of food stamps not only to relief clients but also to employed heads of families receiving less than \$19.50 a week. This, if carried out generally, would add greatly to the expense of the subsidy. One estimate is that expansion of the plan to its full extent would involve a cost of \$250,000,000 or more a year. This might be counted partly as a form of relief, but the sum is much more than Congress has yet seen fit to allocate for moving surplus commodities of this type.

Altogether the stamp plan seems the most promising method devised in the effort to break down the paradox of undernourishment in the presence of food surpluses. It is well, however, that the Department of Agriculture is moving cautiously rather than hastily in building up the body of experience on which it may be possible to operate such a program satisfactorily. And before any such plan becomes national policy it should be approved by the policy-making body, Congress.

A Plow-Under for Books?

A number of librarians echo the exclamation of Ecclesiastes, "Of making many books there is no end," according to discussions reported in a library institute at the University of Chicago. With an estimated 200,000 books rolling off the presses of the world, and more than 11,000 of them in the United States, a professor of history proposes—not too seriously—a kind of AAA crop reduction program in books.

He contemplates that publishers would be paid "for not publishing histories which are not scientific, well written, and significant, and which contain no new facts or no new interpretation of old facts." This, as anyone knows who has attempted to compile a serious book, would save incalculable expenditures of energy on correcting galley proofs and running down last-minute verifications of footnotes.

The history professor naturally thinks of curtailment in terms of his own realm, but if there are to be subsidies or other inducements for not writing books, what about trying to head off some of the penny-dreadful producers before they get around to unreeing "Murder With a Matchstick" or "The Mystery of the Loud 'Ooh!'"

The Bookshelf

Life of Amelia Earhart

A woman who flies a plane—certainly one of the pioneering type that Amelia Earhart was—runs a strong chance of being regarded as an unfeeling being, with "a Vesp engine for a brain and an altimeter for a heart." Such an interpretation of his wife George Palmer Putnam refuses in his biography of her, *Soaring Wings* (New York: Harcourt, Brace \$2.50), first published serially under the title, "Lady With Wings."

It is true that AE was an unusual girl: "The girl in brown, who walks alone," said the caption under her picture in her high school yearbook. As a child she preferred building a "rally coaster" in her grandfather's backyard to playing with dolls. She travelled much with her parents and attended at least six high schools. She early learned the seat of adventure, developed her mechanical interest in an automobile school, took night pre-medical courses, reading French poetry by day, spent evenings with another girl student on the top of the dome of the library at Columbia, and there found the freedom of the sky.

The first time AE was taken up in a plane she felt she must learn to fly, and she got a job in a telephone office to pay for her lessons. Other jobs helped finance a little secondhand plane. By 1928 she was sufficiently known as a flier to be chosen by Mr. Putnam, who had been commissioned by Mrs. Frederick Quest to find a woman to fly to Europe. With Wilmer Stuts as pilot and Lou Gordon as mechanic, Miss Earhart left Newfoundland on June 17 and reached Hurry Port, Wales, not quite twenty hours later. Instantly she was a public figure.

The public read about her as a young woman who achieved new adventures in a sphere largely reserved to men. In 1932 she flew the Atlantic alone. In 1935 she made a solo flight from Honolulu to California, and later the same year made a nonstop flight alone from Mexico City to Newark, something so far done by no one else, man or woman.

Those who saw her were surprised to find her a "graceful, lithe person, with a Peter-Panish figure, gray eyes with laughter lurking in them," sensitive features, tousled hair, a placid, low voice, and hands of tapering loveliness that looked not at all able to handle a great machine in the air.

Mr. Putnam and Miss Earhart were married in 1931. He has described her flights, her modest, humorous attitude toward publicity, her busy life as flier, lecturer, associate editor of *Cosmopolitan*, and as hostess in their New York hotel apartment and their house at Rye. She entered into marriage reluctantly, lest she shatter her chances to do the work that meant so much to her. She was honest, independent, and wanted to owe no one anything—either financially or spiritually. "Ours is a reasonable and contented partnership," she once said. "My husband with his solo jobs, and I with mine; but the system of dual controls works satisfactorily and our work and play is a great deal together."

This fearless, resolute young woman who flew because she was convinced that beauty and adventure have a value that can be weighed only in spiritual scales, wanted to put a girdle around the earth. From that around-the-world flight she did not return. Because she was a public person, her husband believes that the public is entitled to know what sort of person she was at heart and in her private life, and has told her story with affection and much charm.

W. K. R.

North.. South.. East.. West

Restraint and Liberalization

By Frank L. Perin

Moderns, concerned because of what have come to be realized as fundamental, rather than what are by many regarded as possibly preventable, weaknesses in democratic government, are giving thought to some plan of closer federation. There are common grounds, it is argued, and desired ends which it is hoped might be reached and gained. Thoughtful, though unsanctimonious and unselfish students in these days of unrest and uncertainty in European countries, picture the possibility of a federation of the remaining democracies patterned, in essential and important details, after the federation of American States, though separately governed and independently autonomous.

The project, if indeed it has advanced far enough to have assumed concrete or definite form, has been inspired by and is, of course, the creature of necessity and expediency. Never before, in recent centuries, if ever, could such a plan have been seriously considered. It is only in the hope of averting and finally avoiding threatened disaster and possible destruction at the hands of powerful forces from without and within that historic differences and age-old jealousies could be composed or forgotten.

It may be worth while, and perhaps absolutely necessary, in examining the plans and specifications for this proposed democratic stronghold and its barriers, to realize, first of all, that the structure of a democracy is not utilitarian, and that the foundations upon which it rests, if it is to stand secure, are not laid in a day, a year, or a decade, or ever, according to the fancy or whim of political architects. By this it is not sought to discourage the hope that out of the present political and economic chaos there may come order, peace, and the prosperity and happiness which all seek. These external manifestations, these rewards and blessings, are the products, often but not always, of sacrifices, surrenders, and unselfishness.

Recently, in completing a somewhat extended circuitous journey which covered several sections of the United States, it was made possible to observe the effects of divergent and extraneous influences in our own federation of States. The unhappy conviction has been reached that today, if it were necessary to undertake to realign and unite the forty-eight American units into a republic



Charlie Slips His Moorings

I read in the paper today about a banker who lives a model banker's life for fifty weeks of the year and during the remaining two—his holidays—he dons his rig and becomes a professional clown. It made me think of Charlie.

Charlie was our office boy, by no means an ordinary one. The only trouble with Charlie, as an office boy, was that he was too distinct from his environment. He simply didn't integrate. He would fade out of the picture altogether during the day or appear like a close-up with no relation of conversation or manner to the business in hand. "Where's Charlie?" became a byword between departments. Office routine, pressure of business or the "boss" had little sway over his roving spirit. The one individual he obeyed implicitly was the auditor who had once been "around the Horn" on a tramp.

He hadn't been with us more than a few weeks before I discovered him "on watch" at the information desk deep in a book. He volunteered the subject matter, "Studies in Navigation," and proudly displayed worked-out diagrams and problems. Here was the underflow, I thought, of Charlie's efforts. "Preparing to join the navy?" I asked jokingly.

"No sir! I'm going" to have an outfit of my own and train between the islands in the Pacific. My uncle does that and he picks up a lot. But, cheer, you sure have to know some. I've studied a lot, and as soon as I know enough to get my license and save

up enough money I'm leaving for California. Kinda lonely life they say but I don't mind—I like being by myself way out on the water and having to make port."

Toward vacation time, we noticed Charlie working harder than usual. And to my secret surprise—he turned up at the end of the week.

"I had a swell time," he announced. "Hitch-hiked all over Long Island... slept 'in farmers' barns... cooked my own grub... carried a collapsible stove... you ought to try it some time... all you need is a sack and everything goes in it."

He explained: "I met a swell guy, too... had a yawl on Oyster Bay. That's where Teddy Roosevelt used to live. You oughta hear the birds out there. And the breed, Chee, it's beautiful. I love the country! Hot, hot, but I didn't mind. That fellow with the boat lent it to me for a whole day when he found out I knew how to handle one. Guess he must've trusted me. Ran into a squall, too, but we made port. Had to."

From then on Charlie announced his arrival at our door by whistles imitative of various birds all rolled into one. But the sea ever held sway. When the addressograph kept him pinned down for more than half an hour at a time, he would burst into song and above the "kerplunk" of the machine would ring:

"On the salt of the sea for me
The spray of the ocean breeze..."

Not long after vacation it was noticeable how well dressed he looked. "Umph!" ejaculated the boss, "getting ready to ask for a raise." His spotless blue shirt, his neatly tied cravat, his blond hair slicker than ever, made us all suspicious. But it wasn't a raise. He had a girl.

"Chee, she's swell, Mrs. J.," he confided. "Not like most girls. I never knew anything about how to dress or how to talk or anything about manners till I met her. She's making me stick to my job. We go to a sketching class at night and write plays together. Wrote one the other day about a fellow who started sketching and made good as an illustrator."

About that time the Government offered to train young men for the merchant marine. Charlie put in his application and got a "swell" recommendation from the boss. Everyone from the manager down was glad Charlie was going to get his chance.

But coming in from lunch earlier than usual one day I found him sitting dejectedly in front of a silent machine.

"How're you feeling today, Charlie?" I tried to open talk gently.

"Well—you see, I'd kinda like to talk to you, Mrs. J. You see" (the blue eyes were tearfully earnest), "I've got an awful time to decide. I can't ask her to marry me because—well, I know I'd want to go to sea. I just couldn't stick it and yet I can't leave her. She's too fine a girl—not the kind that would let a fellow down. Even if she had a job and I don't want her to work... but going away so long at a time it's not fair!"

"Many seamen have homes and wives," I tried to console him. "Why don't you let her decide that?"

Misery and dignity struggled on the boy's face. "I'm afraid she'll say no."

After a few weeks of gloom Charlie cheered up and began to settle down to work. His private pigeonhole, however, began to accumulate pictures of boats of all kinds exquisitely mounted in color and thumb-tacked on the inside of his private pigeonhole. "Home or boat?" I wondered.

Then one day, I rang for him. To my surprise a dark-haired boy appeared.

"I'm Steve," he said.

"Where's Charlie?" I asked.

"Charlie's gone—before I came," he explained. "Slipped his moorings, I thought. I never found out whether he had gone to sea or anchored to his girl. If he did the latter, I hope he imitates the banker and slips away to sea for a couple of weeks every year—and then makes port. He'll have to."

M. T. W.

The Wide Horizon

Japan's Economic Outlook

By T. A. Blason
Excerpts from a Foreign Policy Report, published by Foreign Policy Association, New York

As the European crisis becomes more acute, creating the danger that the next aggressive move will upset a precarious armed truce, the role Japan may play in a new world conflict assumes increasing importance. The potential weight which Japan can throw into the balance is still formidable, but much less than it was two years ago. Its scope of action is limited both by the effects and by the continuing demands of the prolonged struggle with China. During the world war Japan had virtually a free hand in the Far East, and could take full advantage of the preoccupation of the Western Powers in the European conflict. No such favorable situation exists today. The military effort Japan can now put forth depends, in the main, on the answers to two questions: To what extent has Japan achieved its objectives—military, political, economic—in China? How serious have been the economic repercussions of the war on its home front?

The answer to the first question is not found in the succession of Japanese military victories, overwhelming as these may appear to be, but rather in the degree to which these victories have contributed to a definitive outcome of the war. . . . With military operations spread over wide areas, Japan's crucial problem of bringing the main Chinese forces to a decisive engagement grows more difficult, while its efforts to drive further into the interior become both less effective and less rewarding.

Until the military issue is conclusively settled, Japan's political and economic objectives in China can, at best, be only partially attained. So far its puppet regimes are of such a character that Japan itself has been unwilling to extend them formal diplomatic recognition. Economic exploitation of the conquest cannot be effectively undertaken until political stability is restored. The essential fact is that Japan has not yet won the war. Should a general conflict now break out, Japan would be handicapped by the continuing demands of the uncompleted struggle in China.

The effects of the war on Japan's economic and financial structure are much more difficult to estimate. Preliminary war appropriations, passed by the Diet in the summer of 1937, were intended to carry the campaign through the capture of Shanghai and Nanking, after which Japan expected to impose a peace settlement. This expectation was not fulfilled. Two additional war budgets, far larger than any in Japan's previous history, have since been approved by the Diet. The external pressure on Japan's trade and exchange position, due to excessive demand for war imports, has proved equally, if not more, severe.

In a major conflict—particularly if Japan were arrayed against the Western democracies—there is every likelihood that Japan would be cut off from its most important export and import markets. The resulting trade difficulties would accentuate the internal economic crisis which has already begun to develop under the relatively limited liabilities of the Sino-Japanese War.

Under the pressure of wartime demands, Japan has been confronted with a complicated series of inter-related problems in its home economy. Swollen budgets have necessitated increased taxes, and have forced resort to domestic loans of unprecedented proportions. Huge bond flotations, in turn, have raised issues affecting the national debt, currency stability, and the price structure—all connected with the underlying menace of inflation. . . .

So far as the standard of living is concerned, various factors have reacted very unequally on different groups of the population. The large monopoly concerns, especially those in munitions and heavy industry, have earned profits ranging in some cases well above 30 per cent and have declared dividends above 10 per cent. On the other hand, some of the manufacturers in the export industries have suffered severely, while many medium-scale industries producing home consumption goods have been forced to shut down. These shutdowns have created a serious problem in employment transfer, since many of the workers in consumption industries are not trained for work in the munitions factories. . . .

Growing difficulties are thus apparent in every phase of Japan's economy—bond assimilation, note circulation, volume of production, the price structure, and living standards. The complex character of a modern economic system makes it impossible to pass unqualified judgment on the weight to be attached to these difficulties. It is safe to assert, however, that there is evidence of strain and of an underlying inflationary threat, even if the stage of acute crisis has not yet been reached. These effects have been the result of a war fought solely with China. If the area of conflict were enlarged, Japan's domestic economic structure would be even more rapidly undermined.

Larkspur

I planted some larkspur, but all of it was blue.
My old gardener smiled.
"I wouldn't worry. Enjoy it as it is—and wait.
Next year you'll be surprised."
Following the redbird and the robin it came again this Spring.
Just this time I had no part in it.
Just the Springtime—and God.
There was blue larkspur as before,
But mingled with it white and pink, the color of tiny seashells.
A swaying flash of pastel shades above the green.
It might have been a fairy's scarf left fluttering on the grass.
My gardener was wise.
I didn't know that was the way of larkspur. Since then I haven't worried about—oh, a lot of things.
—IDA PARCHEL RICHARDSON in The Rotarian Magazine.